

THE
TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,
WITH THE ABRIDGED
PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL MEETING, AND OF THE BOARD
OF DIRECTORS, AT WASHINGTON, JANUARY 19, 1841 :
TO WHICH IS ADDED,
THE LATE DESPATCHES FROM LIBERIA.

SECOND EDITION.

Washington :
JOSEPH ETTER, PRINTER.
1841.

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.



COLONIZATION ROOMS, }
WASHINGTON CITY, JANUARY 19, 1841. }

THE American Colonization Society met in the Colonization rooms, at 7 o'clock, P. M. In the absence of the Hon. HENRY CLAY, President, the Rev. WM. HAWLEY, one of the Vice Presidents, took the chair, and opened the meeting with prayer. Rev. WM. McLAIN was appointed Secretary. Delegates appeared from the States of Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, and from the District of Columbia.

The Executive Committee presented the following Report.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

*To the BOARD OF DIRECTORS
of the American Colonization Society:*

GENTLEMEN,—In presenting for your consideration, our proceedings for the past year, we would acknowledge with gratitude the continuance of that kind Providence which has hitherto favored our labors.

Although the unexampled scarcity of money, the very low price of agricultural produce, and the extraordinary political excitement which has pervaded the country have, no doubt, greatly affected our receipts, yet they have greatly exceeded those of any former year. The necessary operations of sending out emigrants, with increased supplies for the Colony, have been carried on with energy. The large debts contracted during the preceding year, have all been discharged. We have the pleasure of announcing the fact, that the Society has met all engagements made during the last two years, and has reduced the old debt to about \$16,500.

AGENTS.

Soon after the last annual meeting, the difficulties of making collections were found to be so great, in several of the Western States, that our agencies there were discontinued. Mr. CRESSON, giving his services gratuitously, visited Kentucky, and the lower country, making collections, obtaining subscribers, and furnishing us much information. He returned through Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina, was kindly received, and invited to deliver lectures in the principal cities, which were attended by large audiences, particularly at Savannah and Charleston; and we are encouraged to believe that these States will yet give their cordial support to the cause of Colonization. In those States where our agents have discontinued their labors, we have relied on friends of the cause for aid, with whom correspondence has been kept up; and we have received gratifying evidence that Colonization has a strong hold on the affections of the people. We anticipate the time when ministers, and other benevolent individuals, will act as agents for the Society, receiving and forwarding the donations made in their immediate neighborhoods. Indeed, a large portion of our receipts for the past year came into the treasury by remittances direct from the donors, or were collected gratuitously by friends, members of auxiliary societies, ministers, &c., which has greatly reduced the number of agents now required.

The Rev. CHARLES CUMMINS, D. D., has been employed in Virginia, where he has labored with great success, and rendered himself acceptable to the people. Through his agency, the contributions of that State have been increased over those of any former year.

Rev. WM. MCKINNEY, who has labored in the eastern counties of Virginia and in North Carolina, has been successful in obtaining contributions, and has aided the cause by presenting the claims of the Society in sections of the country where correct information was needed.

Rev. WM. WALLACE, whose agency was suspended last spring, has recently recommenced his labors in Ohio.

Capt. GEORGE BARKER, of Maine, to whose exertions we were so much indebted, in 1839, has continued to prosecute his labors with increased diligence and success, and in addition to his remittances for Colonization, has much extended the circulation of the Repository.

Judge HALSEY, of New Jersey, has done much to sustain the cause the past year. Through his agency, the New Jersey State Society furnished \$2,053 towards fitting out the last expedition to Liberia, besides the sums previously acknowledged in the Repository. His exertions and counsels during the past two years, entitle him to the thanks of every patron of the Society.

The Rev. Mr. McLAIN, who accepted a temporary agency in July last, rendered important aid in collecting emigrants and funds, and his valuable services have been secured in the office since.

Rev. Mr. FOOT has devoted to good effect a portion of his time during the past year in Connecticut, in soliciting funds, and has contributed to allay prejudice against the Society by lecturing, and otherwise disseminating correct information.

Rev. DORUS CLARKE has accepted an agency, and is laboring in Massachusetts. His success has encouraged us to expect much from his exertions in that State.

It is due to all the agents in the employ of the Society to state, that they have conformed to the rules requiring monthly reports of collections and expenses, with a remittance of at least sixty-seven per cent. of the amount raised. Many agents are able to remit a much larger proportion of their collections. There have been but two instances among all our agents, in which this rule has been disregarded. One of these agents had been employed before the rule was established, and the other was unsuccessful, and applied for further allowance, which being refused, he retired without remitting any thing.

DONATIONS.

We have been much encouraged by remittances received from several ladies' societies.

We tender our thanks to the ladies composing the societies of Richmond, Va., Georgetown, D. C., Springfield, Mass., Urbana and Springfield, Ohio, and all others who have kindly aided us.

Although all donations received have been duly acknowledged, the Committee would especially notice the donation of Rev. Dr. BURGESS, of Dedham, Mass., of \$1000. This gentleman accompanied the lamented MILLS to Africa, to explore the country, and ascertain the practicability of obtaining territory and establishing a Colony. The report of Dr. BURGESS places his name among the first and most devoted friends of American Colonization. He now gives a thousand dollars to sustain the Colony on that coast which, twenty years ago, he perilled his life to explore. We would also notice the liberality of another gentleman, Mr. HAZARD, of Providence, from whom we last year received \$1000, and who has generously forwarded us the same amount this year. The old creditors of the Society, as well as the friends of the cause, will feel grateful to Mr. HAZARD for this liberal donation, as he directed it to be appropriated to the discharge of old debts, which has been done.

JONATHAN COIT, Esq., of New London, who had subscribed \$1000, payable in ten years—one hundred of which was paid last year—has

•
•

recently remitted \$500. WM. CARR, Esq., near Leesburg, has contributed \$300. An anonymous friend to Colonization, in Georgia, has remitted \$500. H. L. SHELTON, Esq., who had subscribed some years since, \$2000 in aid of education in Liberia, has generously paid \$1,500, which has been applied to the erection of a brick building, for a high school on Factory island, in the St. John's river.

It is especially due to Mr. J. T. NORRIS, of Connecticut, *formerly* a devoted friend to the Society, to acknowledge the receipt of \$500, the balance of a contingent subscription made some years ago, and which has been applied, as directed, to the liquidation of old debts.

Your Committee acknowledge the receipt, through the Rev. A. PROUDFIT, D. D., of \$7000, from the New York State Society, without which generous aid they would not have been able to fill the orders of the Governor for supplies, by the last expedition, except by continuing the practice of purchasing on the private credit of officers of the Society.

The Pennsylvania Society, although embarrassed with an old debt, incurred in the establishing of Bassa Cove Colony, besides aiding in sending out the last expedition, have appropriated \$1000 to aid in sending out the expedition which will sail on the 1st of February, from Norfolk. Their old debt is now paid, and the Rev. J. B. PINNEY, who is so well known from his connexion with the Colonization Society, and his residence in Liberia, is now devoting all his energies to increase the funds of the Society, and we may confidently anticipate much aid from that State the coming year.

LEGACIES.

In addition to those acknowledged in the Repository from time to time, we have received one or two that deserve special notice here.

HENRY AULT, late of this city, died last June, leaving to the American Colonization Society real estate, in this city, valued at \$6,624. This was most unexpected. We knew not that we had such a friend in Mr. AULT. In his last hours he remembered this cause, and has rendered it most important aid, as we have been able to apply the whole amount to the old debt.

ALEXANDER WATSON, late of the Parish of St. James, Santee, S. C., left, by his last will, six negroes to the American Colonization Society, "with the request that they permit the said Lizzv and her children to emigrate to Liberia, or any country they may select;" and on their removal they are to receive the residue of his estate, amounting to about \$50,000.

His will, however, will be contested by some of the heirs at law, and it is uncertain how the case will be decided.

It is worthy of remark here, that several important legacies have been entirely lost to the Society, and the benevolent designs of the testators entirely frustrated, by some informality in the language of their wills.

AID OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

We have to acknowledge the continued favor of the General Government, in furnishing several pieces of small iron cannon, which will add greatly to the security of the back settlements, and free them from all danger of attack from the marauding, slave-trading parties of the natives.

In January last, two armed ships were ordered by Government to cruise on the coast of Africa, for the protection of our commerce, and the prevention of the Slave Trade. These vessels, after a short cruise, returned in June; both have again been ordered on the same service, and we understand that it is the intention of the Government to keep a squadron on the coast. This will be important to the Colony, to our country, and to the cause of humanity. The Colony will never be able to exert that happy influence on the natives, which is so practicable and so desirable, while the Slave Trade is carried on in their vicinity, much of which is prosecuted under the American flag. If the American commerce on the African coast were duly protected, it would rapidly increase, and emigrants and stores could be sent without inconvenience. Facilities of communication being thus increased, would induce respectable colored men to visit the country, where their minds would be disabused, and they could at pleasure, and would, without assistance from the Society, remove to Liberia, as poor families from Europe now emigrate to this country.

It is worthy of remark, that our trade with Western Africa has increased, within the last twelve months, more than a hundred per cent.

OLD CREDITORS.

Your Committee regret that the encouragements held out to the old creditors of the Society, in our last annual report, have not been fully realized. The arrival of the *Saluda* from Africa in June last, without a cargo of produce, was a disappointment which could not have been anticipated, as the large debt which the Governor was called on to liquidate in the Colony, and which absorbed all his available means, was unknown to your Committee, as was also the war existing at that time, which cut off all trade with the natives. The means relied on to meet our engagements to the old creditors having failed, and our current receipts being required to carry on the indispensable operations of the Society, it was impossible to meet the just expectations of those creditors who had been suffering from promises broken and hopes deferred. The

large debt in the Colony is now paid; and, without relying on a return cargo, which is daily expected from Liberia, we have no doubt that the operations of the Society can be carried on, and the old debts paid by the end of this year. In order to do this, we must, however, rely in part on certain legacies to the Society, which are now in litigation, as well as on the increasing number and liberality of our patrons.

RELIEF EXTENDED TO COLONISTS.

When your Committee entered on their labors two years ago, the public store in the Colony was entirely empty, and the Government house in a dilapidated and untenable condition. The settlement of Grand Bassa had been, for months, surrounded by hostile natives, who had driven the Colonists from their farms, and destroyed their crops. Thus deprived of the fruits of their industry, they were reduced to a general scarcity of provisions and other necessaries. To relieve the pressing wants of the people, make the necessary improvements, afford means and encouragement for education, extend the public farm, and erect new buildings for emigrants, discharge the old debts, &c., required larger disbursements than had been anticipated. Without funds in our treasury, we were compelled, as stated in our last report, to resort to private credit, and forward goods and provisions, which could be used to a profit, in payment of old debts, and in defraying the cost of necessary improvements. The poverty and destitution of many of the Colonists were so great as to require assistance. This was furnished, by allowing them a credit on the articles they required, amounting to several thousand dollars.

Although payment may never be received for all the necessaries furnished, yet your Committee are confirmed in the belief that, after the emigrants are located on their farms, and have had time to improve and plant sufficient ground for their support, they ought not to be encouraged to rely on gratuities from the Society, either in provisions or clothing; and that, if they are prevented, by any Providential occurrence, from making their usual crops, the relief extended to them ought to be a credit on the articles required. Experience has proved that, as long as the poverty and necessities of the people were gratuitously relieved, poverty and beggary were sure to be found. Gratuities uniformly produce and perpetuate a spirit of dependence, relax industry, and encourage idleness. The Colony can only become prosperous, when the Colonists rely on their own exertions for obtaining the necessaries and comforts of life, which, in Liberia, a very moderate degree of diligence, and well-applied labor, will secure. In this country, poor families can support themselves, although the land they cultivate produces but one

crop in the year, and the severity of the weather deprives them of the benefits of their industry for several months every winter. In Liberia, several crops can be realized from the same field annually; indeed, seed-time and harvest there, may be said to be perpetual. The success of those who are industrious and economical, is gratifying proof that nothing but industry is wanting to secure to every family all the necessities, and many of the luxuries, of life. It is found that the demand for the produce of the Colony increases with the supply, and that a ready market may always be relied on. The number of ships touching for supplies is annually increasing. Your Committee regret that they have been unable to purchase a small vessel, to facilitate communication between the settlements, and enable those who have goods or produce for transportation, to do it with certainty and convenience. A vessel thus employed, would greatly promote industry and enterprise. They hope to procure one the present winter.

RETAIL TRADE IN THE COLONY.

The debts due by the Society in the Colony being paid, and the personal wants of the Colonists being relieved, your Committee, previous to sending out the last expedition, directed the Governor to discontinue the retail of goods and provisions, and to sell only by wholesale, believing that justice to the Colonists entitles them to the retail business of the Colony. The American Colonization Society has held out to the colored man that he cannot be elevated in this country, or in any other, where the influence of the white man prevails; that in Liberia he shall be entitled to all the immunities and privileges which the white man enjoys here; that the latter shall not become a citizen of that Commonwealth; and that the business of the country shall be left to the free competition of the Colonists. When goods have been sold from the Colonial Store, it has of course lessened the sales of the colored merchant: this has sometimes been the cause of complaint, and for years has been regarded as an infringement of their rights. If the necessity ever existed for a Colonial Store, your Committee believe that all the legitimate objects of the Society can now be obtained without one, and many evils at the same time be avoided. Besides disappointing the just expectation of the Colonists, of being forever free from competition with white men, the maintaining of a retail store increases the number of agents, and greatly exposes the interests of the Society to losses from various contingencies.

Connected with this subject, we would call the attention of the Directors to the practice which was adopted at an early day, by the superintendents of Missions at the Colony, of using merchandise to pay the

persons employed in their service, and for the purchase of provisions from the natives. This custom arose from necessity, when provisions could not at all times be obtained, either from the Colonial or other stores, and when the natives would accept nothing in exchange for provisions but such goods as their limited wants required. Although the peculiar state of things which, to some extent, imposed on the missionary the duties of the merchant, has in a measure ceased to exist, yet the practice is continued. Besides the goods sent from the United States for the support of their establishments, one mission purchases large quantities of goods and provisions from American and British vessels trading on the coast, and pays for them in drafts on the treasurer of its Board. These drafts are convertible into specie, while the goods are turned out at a large profit to the various persons in their employ, except their missionaries stationed in the Colony, who receive goods at cost. The Colonial merchant, who has nothing to offer in exchange for goods but the produce of the country, such as oil, camwood, &c., has to compete with the missionary merchant under great disadvantages.

So deeply impressed are your Committee with the importance to Colonization of well-directed missionary labors, that, in addition to the facilities and privileges heretofore granted to missionaries, they would recommend that missionaries and their families should have free passage to Liberia, as soon as the funds of the Society will admit; yet they would respectfully suggest whether the Society is not at least under an implied obligation to the Colonial merchant to protect him in the exclusive privileges of the retail trade of the Colony, and that exemption from duties on goods, and permission to retail, be limited to those missionaries whose labors are exclusively devoted to the natives, or where goods and provisions are carried to the interior beyond the settlements of the Colony.

REDUCTION OF EXPENSES IN THE COLONY.

Your Committee have adhered to the policy adopted early last year, of reducing the expenses in the Colony as low as due regard to the public interest would admit. Some complaint was expected from the Colonists, especially those removed from salaried offices. Their resistance to the several measures of economy adopted, has been no greater than was anticipated, and the beneficial results have already been felt in the increased industry of the people, and in the great saving to your treasury, in consequence of dispensing with the services of so many officers.

AGRICULTURE, PREMIUMS, ETC.

The Colony has continued gradually to improve. The amount of labor applied to the cultivation of the soil was greater the last than it had been in any two preceding years. A surplus of provisions was, for the first time, raised in the Colony. The number of acres cleared during the last two years in the various settlements, is nearly equal to the number previously under cultivation. Several sugar plantations have been commenced, and promise a rich reward to the enterprising planter. Much attention has been paid to the cultivation of coffee trees, and the premiums, directed by your Board to be awarded for the encouragement of this branch of industry, have had a most happy effect. The premiums offered enable the poorest families to compete for them. Twenty dollars for the greatest number and best-conditioned trees over one hundred, will induce many to extend their improvements with a view of obtaining the premium. The plant is found to thrive best where the ground is cultivated with crops. The Governor remarks:

“Our progress in the agricultural department, though not rapid, is steady, and I have good hopes of being able to see satisfactory reports of this important interest before the close of another year. There have been twenty-three thousand trees planted at Bexley, Bassa Cove, and Edina, nearly nineteen thousand of which were planted this year. In this town [Monrovia] there have been four thousand planted this year by one person, Mr. BENEDICT, and some small lots by others.”

Your Committee would recommend the continuation of premiums, and their extension to other objects, particularly to raising hedges of sour oranges or limes around the cultivated grounds and farms. Fences, made with the common timber of the country, are soon destroyed by insects, and have to be replaced yearly; while lime or lemon hedges, with proper attention, will, in three years, make a permanent and substantial fence. Every encouragement ought to be held out to secure this object, for, until the crops are thus secured, stock and working-animals cannot to any considerable extent be introduced. This operates as a discouragement to those who feel the importance of raising stock. Hogs, goats, sheep, and cattle, might long since have been abundant in the Colony, (where they can be raised as cheaply as in any other country in the world,) could they have been permitted to run at large. It may be questionable whether premiums for agricultural products, after the year 1841, ought not to be limited to crops raised on lands around which hedges are planted.

Although the Committee are assured that the Colonists are improving in agriculture, yet it is in vain to hope for that state of independence and general comfort which is found among the poor, laboring classes, in our own country, or to look for great advances in agriculture, until every family can have the benefit of raising domestic animals, and until work-

ing animals are generally used in cultivating the soil, collecting timber for erecting houses, &c.

There is something degrading and discouraging to an American in performing personally the labor which he has always seen performed by animals; and, without them, he cannot hope, with ordinary diligence, to do much more than supply his family with the necessities of life. Under these circumstances, it is impossible that the ability of the emigrant to sustain and improve himself should be fully developed.

Animal labor is indispensable to the cultivation of sugar on an extended scale, and great inducements should be held out to engage in this branch of industry. The lands best suited to this crop are abundant, the climate most favorable, and the cane rich in saccharine matter. Several plantations have been commenced, but they cannot be prosecuted to advantage until the cleared lands in the country are enclosed, and stock and working cattle can be obtained, and kept cheaply.

The sugar mill sent out has been put into operation on the public farm, and by the next arrival we hope to receive samples of the manufactured sugar, as there were about twenty acres of cane ready for grinding.

SCHOOLS.

The Governor has encouraged the Colonists to establish primary schools in their several districts and settlements, by paying a portion of the salaries of the teachers. The sum appropriated to each school is about one hundred dollars. He remarks, "the happy effect of this encouragement is, that every child in the Colony may have the benefits of a common school education." Instruction is given in the higher branches of education in a free school, supported by the Methodist missions at Monrovia, as also in a school taught by a Mr. ANDERSON. It is also an interesting fact, that the Methodist mission has established a manual labor school on the St. Paul's, in which about eighty native youths are receiving instruction. The Governor is erecting suitable buildings on Factory island, in the St. John's river, for a high school. The funds are furnished by "the Ladies' African School Society of Philadelphia." These buildings are to be of brick, sufficiently extensive to accommodate a large boarding school. The adjoining lands may be cultivated by the boys, and, if desirable, this institution may thus enjoy the benefits of the manual labor system on an extended scale. If all the children of the recently arrived emigrants could be taught in boarding schools, and receive instruction in the most important departments of manual labor, the effects would be most happy in preserving them from the injurious influence of degrading associates at home. The

children of the natives and of the Colonists will, in this institution, meet on grounds of equality, grow up together with kindred feelings and mutual regard, and thus be the means of uniting these two divisions of the race for their common interest.

HEALTH OF THE COLONY.

The Governor says, in his last despatches, October 21, that "there is less sickness in the Colony than at any period for the last eighteen months. Even the white mission families have enjoyed good health during the past year." The health of the Colony will always depend much on the habits and condition of the people. Temperance, cleanliness, and regularity in living, especially in tropical climates, are indispensable to health. Exposure to the night air and mid-day sun, and the free use of fruits, ought always to be avoided by the newly-arrived emigrant: but all cautions are too often disregarded. The emigrant, on getting on shore, cannot be restrained from free indulgence in eating fruits, disregarding all admonitions. He cannot understand why the heat of a noon-day sun there should injure him more than an equal degree of heat in this country. The same of the night air: many apply too little labor on their houses; the night air is not excluded. Their manner of living is irregular. The diet of the poorer classes, being principally vegetable, is deemed by many to be unfavorable to those emigrants who have been accustomed to a daily supply of meat in this country. Whatever may be the inducing cause of the diseases which have attacked many of the emigrants, no doubt imprudence, improvidence, and irregularity, have given to these diseases much of their virulence.

But it is not to be expected that freed slaves, who have been generally well provided with comfortable clothing and nourishing food, which they have been accustomed to receive with great regularity, can be removed to a different climate, (whether north or south,) and left free to direct their own labor, and adopt new habits, without suffering as much as our emigrants do in Liberia. The sufferings of the colored emigrants to Liberia have been less than the sufferings of our Pilgrim fathers in Massachusetts, or those of the first emigrants to Virginia; and we doubt not that the descendants of our emigrants will find Africa as congenial to their health, as is New England to her present population. In no country or climate are the natives more healthy, strong, and robust, than in Africa, and in no country can an abundance of the necessaries of life be procured more cheaply than in Liberia.

WARS WITH THE NATIVES.

It has been the policy of the American Colonization Society to cultivate peace with the native tribes, and prevent, as far as possible, wars

between the native kings themselves. Those kings who reside on and near the coast, have for a long time been engaged in the Slave Trade, and are, in a great degree, subject to the control and influence of the Slave Traders. The first attempt made by the American Colonization Society to establish a settlement at Monrovia, was resisted by a combination of kings, on the ground that the Colony would obstruct the Slave Trade; and the war that then ensued was induced by, and had its origin in, this trade. After the arrival of Gov. BUCHANAN in Liberia, the Slave Trade was carried on, with all its attendant horrors, by a powerful king named GATOOMBA, residing about fifty miles interior from Monrovia, who, with his confederates, had conquered and destroyed the Dey nation, whose territory adjoined the Colony. A few individuals who escaped, sought the protection of the Governor, who gave them a home near Millsburg. Here they were attacked. Some were shockingly wounded and mangled by the bloody marauders, who sought them for slaves, while others were taken captive. The Governor sent messengers to demand the prisoners, and reparation for the outrage. His messengers were murdered, and a cannibal chief, GOTORAH, was despatched with a party of several hundred warriors, to destroy the Methodist Episcopal mission, stationed at Heddington. The defence of the station, the defeat of the natives, and death of the principal and several other chiefs, have been already published, and must be considered as a remarkable interposition of Providence. The defence, defeat, and destruction of the enemy, were principally accomplished by two Colonists. GATOOMBA resolved to avenge the death of his chiefs. He was able to collect an army sufficiently powerful to endanger the existence of the Colony, if not to destroy it. The Governor, with that energy for which he is distinguished, anticipating his movements, marched with about two hundred volunteer Colonists to the country of the hostile chief, attacked and destroyed his town, which was favorably located, enclosed by pickets, and defended by cannon. This defeat, and the capture and destruction of their strong-hold, which had often resisted the attacks of powerful native armies, alarmed the native kings, and awakened their fears for their own safety. The war finally terminated, and as the result, many powerful chiefs voluntarily entered into treaty with the Government, and sought the protection and friendship of the Colony—binding themselves to abandon the Slave Trade, to live in peace with their neighboring kings, and submit their quarrels to the arbitration of the Governor. The happy effects of these treaties are already felt in the peace that prevails from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas—a distance of over three hundred miles. There has been no time within the recollection of the oldest inhabitants, when peace prevailed over so

great an extent of the African coast. We are mainly indebted to the Governor for the preservation of the Colony, and for the happy extension of its influence. His foresight, in furnishing the Methodist mission station with arms and ammunition, was the means of saving the place and mission from destruction; and his prompt movements against the stronghold of the powerful GATOOMBA, his judicious arrangements for the attack, which he led himself, under a kind Providence, secured success with little loss. It is gratifying to know that the war was not provoked by the Colonists, nor do the natives complain of any hostile or unfriendly act of the Colonists or the Governor, except their granting an asylum to the remnant of the Dey tribe, who sought safety in the Colony.

EXTENSION OF TERRITORY.

Your Committee have continued to urge the Governor to extinguish, by purchase, the native title to lands lying on the coast within the bounds of Liberia, and to extend the jurisdiction of the Colony north to Cape Mount. He is directed to prepare a correct map of Liberia, on which shall be laid down the shape of the coast, the various settlements in the Colony, the rivers, creeks, forests, &c. He is also directed to have the recently purchased territory explored, and laid off into sections, or counties, to be called Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Virginia, New Jersey, New York, &c. This arrangement will enable the Board to gratify the wishes of those friends who desire the emigrants from their own State to be located together, and thus perpetuate the name of the State from which they came, and by which they may continue to be supported.

In addition to this, there are other strong inducements for us to extend our territory. The Slave Trade can never be effectually broken up within the Colony, while the natives continue to own intermediate portions of the territory, which they permit slavers to occupy; nor can a communication by land be safely kept up between our various settlements. An additional reason for our solicitude on this subject is, that the British Government, and the agricultural and commercial companies preparing to operate in Africa under its protection, are treating with the native kings for territory on the coast. Should they make settlements in Liberia, it would embarrass, if not defeat, the experiment now making there, of a united Representative Government. Nor is the apprehension that our plans may be thus interfered with, groundless. British traders have already given us much trouble, by making settlements in our immediate neighborhood—claiming title under the right of purchase from some petty chief.

It was deemed important to send an agent to England, for the purpose of obtaining assurances from the British African Societies, and

trading companies, that they would not encroach on the territory embraced within the present limits of Liberia.

Mr. GURLEY was selected by your Board for the performance of this duty. In carrying out this appointment, the Executive Committee instructed him to confine himself to collecting information in regard to the British policy in Africa; to inducing them to abstain from encroaching on the territory adjacent to our settlements; and diffusing information in regard to the true character, operation and practical results of the American Colonization Society. Before the expiration of the time which your Board allowed Mr. GURLEY for his visit, he asked the committee to extend it. This they did not feel authorised to do.

Mr. GURLEY, however, has not yet returned to this country, nor has he informed us how far he has succeeded in accomplishing the objects of his visit.

A large tract of country north of the St. Paul's, has been purchased from the remnant of the Dey nation, and the protection of the Colony extended to the few survivors of this once powerful people. The Governor informs us, that negotiations were pending for other extensive purchases, and we trust that before this time the most important points have been secured. It ought to be stated that purchases made from the natives do not require their removal. Their political relations only are changed; they are required to submit to the laws of the Colony; to give up their barbarous customs of trial by sasswood, &c., and to abandon the Slave Trade—while their title is secured to their homes and their lands.

SINOUE.

This settlement, planted by the Mississippi State Colonization Society, has received no new emigrants since the death of Governor FINLEY, who, it will be recollected, was murdered by the natives when absent from the Colony, about two years ago.

The Colony was then in a most prosperous condition. The Governor had provided working animals sufficient for the wants of all the Colonists. Had he been spared to direct the industry of the people, this settlement would probably have made greater progress than any other in Liberia; but in losing the Governor, the Colonists seem to have lost, in some degree, their energy. They are now, however, gradually improving under the supervision of Gov. BUCHANAN, who has been appointed agent by the Mississippi Society; and that State, which has suffered more severely from the late financial difficulties than any other section of our country, is beginning to rise from its embarrassments, and we hope will soon be able to aid, with its wonted liberality, the Colonization enterprise.

The Mississippi and Louisiana Societies being now politically united with the American Colonization Society, we hope, with their cordial co-operation and assistance, to be able to strengthen the settlement of Sinou, by sending out an expedition from New Orleans in the Spring, and in the course of the year to remove all the slaves freed by the wills of the late Capt. Ross and Mrs. REED. The Governor has been directed to purchase a tract of country lying adjacent to Sinou, that the territory of this settlement may be enlarged.

The Committee would recommend the appointment of an agent at New Orleans, to receive and provide for emigrants, and to transact the business of the Society in that city, which ought to be the place of embarkation for emigrants from western Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, and the country below. Great expense and delay would be avoided by concentrating our business for the West and South-west at this point. With the co-operation of the Rev. Mr. FINLEY, well known as an early and active friend of Colonization, and other patrons of the Society, a good agent at New Orleans would render most essential service.

CAPE PALMAS.

The operations of this Colony continue to be conducted, both in this country and Liberia, with energy and success. The Colonists, under the supervision of Gov. RUSSWORM, a colored man, are improving, both in their moral and physical condition.

EMIGRANTS SENT OUT BY THE LAST EXPEDITION OF THE SALUDA.

The following is an extract from the despatches of Governor BUCHANAN, announcing the painful intelligence of the death of several of those emigrants. The package to which the Governor refers, as containing the physician's report of the names, and particulars of each case of mortality, has not been received:

"It distresses me to have to announce the melancholy fact of several more deaths among the late emigrants since my last despatch. Forty-one, in all, have died. It is impossible to find any adequate cause for this almost unparalleled mortality. The people were all provided with comfortable quarters immediately after landing, and every possible attention was bestowed upon them during their illness. Dr. JOHNSON, with Dr. THORN and his son, as assistants, were with them continually, and much of Mr. SHERIDAN's time also was devoted to them, both by night and day; nurses too were provided for such families as needed them, and every pains were taken to procure fresh meats, vegetables, &c., for their use. Still, in the mysterious orderings of God's providence, numbers of them died, in spite of all the skill and care with which they were treated. We mourn their loss, and wonder at the terrible dispensation which has so soon taken them away from us; but it is the Lord's doings, and who shall arraign his wisdom or his mercy?

"You alluded to certain reports which have been circulated in America, that these poor people were neglected in their illness, and that much of their suffering and mor-

tality might have been prevented. The man who could be guilty of reporting such malicious falsehoods, deserves a worse punishment than I should be willing to inflict. Can it be that disappointed avarice and professional jealousy could prompt to such infamous conduct?

"I am happy to say that all the surviving emigrants appear to be entirely over the fever, and are doing well. Most of them are in their houses at Bexley, and every mail brings me good reports of their progress in clearing and planting their lands."

We are pained to learn that these emigrants suffered so fatally. Every care was taken to furnish them with all necessary comforts before they embarked. Mattresses and bed-clothes were provided for every individual not previously furnished with those articles. A suit of woollen clothes, and a pair of thick shoes, were purchased for the use of each man, when he should arrive in the Colony. Four months' provisions, consisting of mess-pork, bacon, corn meal, and flour, were sent out by them, and a well selected bill of medicine. When they arrived in Liberia, they were provided with good quarters, and attended by Dr. JOHNSON, a physician of high respectability, who has had several years' experience in the Colony, and of course is well acquainted with the diseases of the country. He had the help of two assistants; and we have the assurance, not only of the Governor, but of other gentlemen, that every thing which medical skill, good nursing, and kindness could do, was done for them. Still, one-third of them have died. This melancholy information is not more painful than unexpected, as the two companies that preceded them suffered but little, three only having died, and many were so slightly affected by the fever, as not to be confined a single day. The first two companies were located on the St. Paul's, the last at Edina. Houses had been erected for their reception at Bexley, a rich farming district, six miles up the St. John's; but it was deemed best that they should remain at Edina until their acclimating fever should be over, this village being esteemed one of the most healthy on the coast, and affording better accommodations for them than any other. We deeply regret, however, that they had not, as we directed, gone to Bexley immediately on their arrival, as we believe that their sickness, at that station, would have been comparatively light. Mr. SHERIDAN says, in a recent communication to the Board:

"Since the removal of the emigrants to Bexley, there have been only two deaths, supposed to have been occasioned by the improper indulgence of appetite. So greatly beneficial was the change felt on going thither, that they at once perceived it, and wished, if possible, to avoid the necessity of coming to the beach at all, as whoever did so was sure to feel the worse for it."

ROAD TO THE INTERIOR.

The Executive Committee have for some time been anxious to open a road from the coast to the mountain country, with a view of making a settlement, believing it will prove much more healthy than those on the sea-board, and thus render the acclimating fever harmless.

We expressed our opinions on this subject in our last report, and more information has increased our conviction of its importance.

We are happy to state, we have received assurances that this road, which had been commenced prior to the rainy season, will be prosecuted with vigor as soon as the weather will permit. We hope it will be extended to the mountains during the present dry season, unless the native kings should object to its being opened through their country. This we do not apprehend; but, should objections be made, we believe that the influence of GOVERNOR BUCHANAN will remove them.

When the Colony was commenced, there were many reasons for settling on the coast:—limited means, the want of all facilities for transportation, and the hostile character of the native kings, all rendered it impossible to establish a Colony in the interior. But now, when the advantages of the scheme of Colonization are admitted by a large majority of the American people, we may hope that the friends of the cause will enable the Society to do something more than maintain a feeble existence. Twenty-five thousand dollars would be sufficient to complete the road, purchase a tract of country, make a settlement, and provide the means of transportation to connect it with the coast. The settlements immediately on the Chesapeake bay are so unhealthy, that the inhabitants are forced to remove in summer, or suffer from the annual fevers, which often prove fatal; while the country not far interior is healthy. Many such instances might be referred to in this country, and fully warrant the belief that a settlement in the interior of Liberia would prove to be comparatively healthy, and that emigrants there would suffer little, if any, from acclimation. Since it is probable that a settlement might be made where the emigrants would be exempt from the fearful mortality experienced by the late and some previous expeditions, it is due to the cause of humanity, and to the whole colored race, whose interests we are laboring to promote, to make the experiment immediately, while we are favored with the services of such a man as GOVERNOR BUCHANAN at the head of the Colony. The chances of success under his wise and energetic administration, are all in our favor, and we hope the work will be prosecuted, until the benefit of planting a Colony in the mountains is fully tested. Should the advantages in respect to health, however, be less than we anticipate, yet, the increased commercial facilities secured by a road to the camwood district, would amply repay the expense.

DISASTERS ATTENDING THE LAST ATTEMPTED EXPEDITION OF THE SALUDA.

All the material facts and circumstances relating to this subject, are embraced in the following letter from the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society :

"To the Editors of the Richmond Whig:

"GENTLEMEN,—In your paper of the 12th instant, a writer, over the signature of 'Richmond,' makes some inquiries about the emigrants who sailed from Norfolk, in the ship *Saluda*, on the 3d of August.

"The circumstances in relation to the return of the ship to Philadelphia, and of the emigrants, would have been communicated to the public through the *Repository*, issued the 15th instant, had it not been for her second return to New York, for which neither myself nor my colleagues are in any degree blameable. On the return of the *Saluda*, in June last, I directed her to be examined and thoroughly repaired, under the superintendence of the Captain, an experienced shipmaster and navigator, and who was to command her on her next voyage. The Captain reported her completely repaired, and seaworthy in every way. She received her cargo on board at New York, and proceeded to Norfolk to take on board the emigrants.

"Although suffering from ill health, I went to Norfolk to see that nothing was neglected which could contribute to the success of the expedition. After furnishing the necessary stores and money, and leaving the Rev. WILLIAM McLAIN to receive other emigrants expected, I left Norfolk on the 30th of July, and proceeded to Buffalo to visit my family, from whom I had been absent nearly a year, and to recruit my health, which had been declining for some months.

"The *Saluda* sailed on the 3d of August, and, after being out a short time, sprung a leak, the wind blowing heavily from the southwest. She was compelled to make the Delaware bay, and proceed up to Philadelphia.

"Being notified of her arrival, and unable, from indisposition, to proceed to Philadelphia, I directed a thorough survey of the ship, and to have her repaired or abandoned as might be found proper, and, in either case, to forward the emigrants and cargo with the least possible delay.

"On a survey, it was deemed advisable to repair, and, under the care of experienced carpenters, about \$1,300 were expended.

"During this time, the emigrants were visited by whites and blacks, representing the horrors of Liberia; but the impressions made upon them were unknown, even to the Captain, until a few days before he was to sail, when one man and his wife left the ship; all the others appeared contented, until the ship was about to haul off to recommence her voyage, when several went ashore.

"After the *Saluda* had been out about two hundred leagues, she was again compelled to return to this port, having sprung a new leak.

"Immediately on hearing the fact, I set out for New York, and chartered a new bark, 'the *Howard*;' the cargo is now being put on board, and she is expected to sail on Monday next. Our friends will not require us to perform impossibilities. My friends and colleagues two years ago found Colonization greatly depressed. We purchased the *Saluda* for the Society, on private credit, which, with the stores, goods, &c., involved us to the amount of \$20,000. The three previous voyages, as well as our general exertions, had been successful.

"My own views, as well as those of the Executive Committee, on the subject of foreign or local interference with our Southern institutions and emigrants, were well known, and recently expressed in the 16th and 17 numbers of the *Repository* for this year.

"The arrival of the *Saluda* at Philadelphia, in distress, was a misfortune, and one which we greatly regret, but for which our friends will not hold us responsible.

"Interference with our emigrants, of a similar nature, has heretofore occurred, as all know who have attended to the history of our Society.

"The letters referred to by 'Richmond,' and purporting to have been written by the negroes who had gone to Toronto, do the Captain great injustice. Instead of facilitating them to leave the ship, he admonished them to beware of those who should advise them against going to Liberia—a country which he had recently visited, and where, he assured them, they would find a happy community and a good home.

"Captain Parsons is a worthy man, and devoted to Colonization—in evidence of which, he had, but a few days before, made a donation to the Society, out of the wages of his last voyage, of fifty dollars.

"S. WILKESON,

"Chairman Executive Committee A. C. S."

"NEW YORK, SEPT. 16, 1840."

After the discharge of the *Saluda*, she continued to make so much water, that the labor of two men was necessary to keep her free. Thus situated, she was offered for sale at auction—\$1,500 only being bid. She was finally disposed of, at private sale, for \$2,000.

The Committee would recommend the purchase of another vessel of about three hundred tons, double-decked, new, and a good sailer. The business of the Society cannot be carried on with economy, regularity, and certainty, by chartering, until the American trade on the coast of Africa is much increased.

EXPEDITION TO LIBERIA.

The Executive Committee have been preparing to send another expedition to Liberia. A good brig of two hundred tons has been chartered, and is engaged to sail on the *1st of February, from Norfolk, Virginia, where the emigrants are to embark.

There are now on their way from Dandridge, Tennessee, to the place of embarkation, ten emigrants, who were emancipated by the will of the late Mr. HUGH MARTIN, on condition of their removing to Liberia. The sum of \$500 was left applicable to their removal, much of which will necessarily be expended in getting them to Norfolk—the distance being about seven hundred miles.

Twenty-seven emigrants are on their way from Culpeper Court-house, Virginia, left by the will of the late THOMAS HALL, Esq., who made partial provision for their removal.

There are also four children to go from Fredericksburg, Virginia, sent by Mrs. MINOR, a devoted friend of Colonization. We understand that these children were left to her as a legacy. Instead, however, of availing herself of their services, as slaves, she regards solely their own welfare, and sends them to Liberia to be educated, where no caste or color, no sense of inferiority, operates to depress the mind; but every motive exists to arouse its energies and exercise its noblest faculties. Mrs. MINOR has set an example worthy of all imitation.

With this expedition are to sail four missionaries, viz. Rev. J. P. ALWARD and wife, and Rev. O. K. CANFIELD and wife; also CELIA VANTINE, a colored girl, who goes out as a teacher, and ABRAHAM MILLER, a native of Africa, who has been some time in this country.

The abovenamed missionaries are sent by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. They are to remain at Cape Palmas until they become acclimated, but their final destination is Settra Kroo, about half way between Cape Palmas and Bassa Cove. Messrs. ALWARD and CANFIELD explored that part of the country, and selected the field of their missionary labors more than a year ago. They penetrated several

* Adverse winds delayed her till the 3d.

miles into the interior, and found a dense population, who were hospitable and industrious, and expressed an earnest desire for the establishment of schools and missions among them.

It ought perhaps to be noticed, that these missionaries will have no danger to apprehend from locating themselves so far from any settlement of the Colony, as the Kroos neither own slaves, nor engage in the Slave Trade.

We rejoice that another point on that dark coast is to be illuminated with the light of civilization and Christianity. We trust that these missionary stations will continue to multiply, and that the influence of the Gospel will soon be felt over the whole extent of Liberia.

THE COLONY AND COLONISTS.

Captain BELL, of the United States brig *Dolphin*, and Captain PAYNE, of the *Grampus*, gentlemen of intelligence and high respectability, have sought opportunity to make themselves acquainted with the condition and prospects of the Colonists. Their communications to their friends in relation to the Colonists, the country, the Governor, the Slave Trade, and the moral and physical improvement of the people, are interesting. Regarding these gentlemen as impartial witnesses, we have deemed it due to the patrons of this Society to give the following extracts:

CAPTAIN BELL TO MR. CHESTER.

"On the 26th of February, I accompanied Governor BUCHANAN in a trip up the Stockton and St. Paul's rivers. We left Monrovia at ten in the morning, in his boat, pulled by four stout Kroomen. We ascended the Stockton, which is a branch of the St. Paul's, to its confluence with the latter river above Bushrod Island. On our way, we stopped at the upper end of Bushrod Island to visit an experimental farm belonging to the Society. The soil is a rich clay loam, planted with sugar-cane, Indian corn, cassada, sweet potatoes, plantains, and bananas, all growing with the greatest luxuriance. Sugar mills for grinding the cane are about being erected, machinery for which is on the spot, lately sent out by the Society. A number of hands, some of them liberated Africans, were employed in making brick.

"A few miles above Bushrod Island we landed on the south bank of the St. Paul's. Here are a number of farms delightfully situated. Near the banks of the river is an avenue opened, extending in a straight line for six miles, lined with plantain, banana, and orange trees. On this road the farms, each of ten acres, are situated; having comfortable dwellings, and cultivated with cassada, Indian corn, rice, and sweet potatoes. Besides the fruit trees which I have enumerated, they have growing near their dwellings, the pawpaw, sour-sop, and lime trees. The ground is undulating, elevated from ten to fifteen feet above the water, and commanding beautiful views of the river and opposite banks, which are nearly three-quarters of a mile distant, and enjoying the sea-breeze through the day. Nothing can exceed the splendor of an African forest—there is a variety from the lightest to the darkest green, and many of the trees of gigantic growth have beautiful flowers on the topmost branches. The air is alive with birds, which appear to sing in exultation of the commencement of civilization in this neglected part of the world. They build their nests upon the highest branches to enjoy the breeze, and *perhaps* the prospect.

"This settlement is called Caldwell. The emigrants appear contented; have their primary schools established among them; one of which we passed, containing about twenty scholars.

"On our way through this settlement, we also passed a justice's court in session, trying some small cause.

"On our return, we stopped at New Georgia, situated on the left bank of the Stockton river. This is a settlement of liberated African slaves, recaptured by our cruisers, and sent here by our Government; they also have had farms given to them, and are industrious and happy. They call themselves *Americans*, and, from the little civilization they have acquired, feel greatly superior to the natives around them. They have the same privileges as the emigrants; have a vote at the elections; each man has his musket, and is enrolled in the militia. Their women, instead of being nearly naked, as all the native African women are, we found dressed in the same modest manner as our own emigrants. All take great pride in imitating the customs and manners of those who are more civilized, having furniture in their houses, and many comforts they never dreamed of in their own country. I asked a man, who, I had learned, was from the river Congo, if he wished to return to his own country? His answer was 'no; if I go back to my country, they make me slave—I am here free—no one dare trouble me. I got my land—my wife—my children learn book—all free. I am here *white man*.'

"I will here remark that the emigrants are called *white* by the natives on the coast, who appear to think that the word denotes intelligence.

"We also visited, on this river, a settlement of a part of a tribe driven from their country by one of the neighboring chiefs, who was collecting a drove for the slave-market. They sought refuge and protection by entering the American Colony; they also had lands given to them; they appeared much pleased with our visit, and are happy in their new homes, under the shade of their banana and plantain trees, 'with none to make them afraid.' We returned in the evening to Monrovia, much gratified with our jaunt. On the rivers, we passed many canoes paddled by emigrants, bringing the produce of the soil to Monrovia, which, a little more than twenty years ago, were freighted with the poor negro for the slave-market.

"The Colony, even now in its infant state, has great influence with the neighboring kings or chiefs. Whenever they have disputes to settle, instead of going to war, as was formerly the case, they refer the matter in dispute to Governor BUCHANAN, and appear to be always satisfied with his decision. A short time previous to my arrival, five kings came to Monrovia on this errand, and, after a 'palaver' with the Governor, went away satisfied. The people of the surrounding country know that the Colony is a friend to their race, and, whenever they are oppressed, fly to the settlement for protection.

"Governor BUCHANAN is an intelligent man, and is, in every respect, qualified for the station he holds. He is mild, but firm and determined, and understands well the kind of people he has to govern. He has frequently exposed himself in conflict with the natives, and they respect and fear him. A better selection could not have been made by the American Colonization Society to fill this important post; and I am convinced that, if Mr. BUCHANAN could be prevailed upon to remain here for four or five years, he could place the Colony on such a basis, as would be felt for generations to come. It now, principally owing to his judicious management, has an influence far greater with the chiefs surrounding it than Sierra Leone, backed by the power of the British Government.

"*Sunday, March 22.*—I this day went to the Baptist church at Monrovia, and heard an intelligent discourse by the Rev. Mr. TEAGE; the congregation was respectable and attentive. When seated in church, I could not help reflecting that, less than twenty-five years ago, *that very spot* on which the church was built was the place where the natives assembled to worship the Devil, and was now consecrated to the adoration of the Living God! This fact is well known to every one in the Colony. Can Christians say that the American Colonization Society has done nothing?

"Previous to the settlement of Liberia, the mouths of the rivers St. Paul, Messurado, and St. John, were the greatest marts for slaves on the windward coast. Thousands came annually down those streams for transportation; now those rivers are used by husbandmen to bring their produce to Monrovia, Grand Bassa, and Edina, and the negro paddles his canoe in safety, under the protection of the benevolent institutions founded by the Colonization Society.

"It would seem to every one, that the only effectual way, (on this part of the coast at least,) to destroy the Slave Trade, is to break up the slave stations.

"As far as I could learn, there are but two between Cape St. Ann and Cape Coast Castle, one at Gallinas and the other at New Cesters. One hundred resolute men, landed at either of those places, would break up the whole concern in a few hours; under present circumstances, such are the immense profits, that it will never stop. PEDRO BLANCO, who is one of the principal slave dealers at Gallinas, as well as others in the Trade, say that if they can save *one* vessel in *three*, the business is still profitable. This can easily be believed, for I was informed, when at the Gallinas a few days ago, that slaves could be purchased for less than twenty dollars a piece, *in trade*, and the price for them in Cuba is about three hundred and fifty dollars, cash. A short time before I came on the coast, the ship *Venus*, of Havana, took on board at Gallinas nine hundred, and about eight hundred were landed in Cuba, and, after paying for the vessel and all expenses, she cleared two hundred thousand dollars.

"The slave stations are generally owned by Spaniards or Portuguese, who pretend to place themselves under the protection of the negro king in their vicinity; they furnish him with muskets, ammunition, &c., which makes him more powerful than the chiefs around him, on whom he makes war. He attacks their towns, puts to death all the old persons and small children, and the rest are brought to the coast and sold to his employers. Here they are placed in slave baracoons, (or prisons,) ready to ship when a vessel arrives. At Gallinas there are now five thousand, waiting for opportunities to be sent off. A slave anchors in the evening, takes on board three or four hundred that night, and is off with the land breeze in the morning. If she can run twenty miles without molestation, she is beyond the usual cruising ground of men-of-war, and safe until she arrives in the vicinity of the West Indies, where the chance of capture is very small."

* * * * *

CAPTAIN PAINE TO PROFESSOR GREENLEAF.

"CHARLESTOWN NAVY YARD, AUGUST 16, 1840.

"DEAR SIR,—Having lately visited the Colonies of the colored people from the United States, on the coast of Africa, in whose fate I am aware you take much interest, I am able to assure you that their condition confirms the hopes of the friends of Colonization. My opinion of their importance is quite changed, on a nearer view of their actual state and capacities. I had supposed them weak, and their influence limited. I found them exercising a moral influence, calculated to do more for the cause of humanity than I believed possible, from the restricted means of the Society in the United States.

"This Society and the Colonies have suffered abuse in such varied forms, that I should hardly know where to commence their defence; but will offer you my own impressions on some points which I remember to have heard, or seen selected, to injure them with the community.

"They have been accused of participating in the Slave Trade; this I consider entirely false.

"The British Colony of Sierra Leone, containing probably ten times the number of inhabitants, and which has cost the Government of Great Britain one hundred times the sum raised by the American Colonization Society, has now less real and permanent influence for good than the little group of settlements commenced and sustained by private philanthropy in this country.

"There are two principal reasons for this disparity in their influence. While the subscriptions to the funds of the Society were at a low ebb, the Colonists were taught to depend on themselves; and they made such use of the lesson, that I have no doubt of their capability to sustain themselves—to increase and extend their influence, even without further aid. When attacked, they have always defended themselves nobly, though obliged often to contend with vastly superior numbers. But the principal reason of their superiority to the African British Colonies is, I think, that they have no whites to seize on the lucrative and respectable situations. I was so forcibly struck with their position in this particular, that I will not disguise my opinion, which is, that no white man should be admitted into the Colony as a resident, except perhaps the Governor. If the missionary societies will support stations there, their messengers should be colored men. Colored men, I repeat, should hold all the situations which command respect, and exercise important influence. The Colonists of Sierra Leone, &c., are in a position similar to that held by the Africans of the non-slaveholding States—'among us, but not of us'—with ample political, but no social advantages, and principally for the above reasons."

By the last arrival from Liberia, we received a long communication from an intelligent Colonist, containing much general and practical information, from which we extract the following paragraph:

"On the subject of schools, it becomes me to be very modest, never having had the privilege of being taught in one. To do good on the most extensive scale, will be to set up manual labor schools; and for the present we may find men enough to carry on establishments of this kind, (for it is on the younger class of our children that our hopes now centre,) and introduce as many natives as can be made entirely subject to the order and economy of such an establishment, setting aside forever those distinctions aimed at being kept up between the children of the Colonists and those of the natives; that is, let them be fed and clothed, and marked alike in every thing—be taught to know that God hath made of one blood all nations of men that exist on the face of this wide earth. If this is not done, poor Africa will yet stretch out her hands in vain, if those who ought to be her helpers still conspire to tread her into the dust."

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, your Committee would congratulate the patrons of the Society on its cheering prospects, both in this country and in the Colony. Prejudices against Colonization are subsiding in every part of our country, and confidence is increasing. We cannot doubt that, by patience and perseverance, and by rigid economy, the great objects of the founders of the Society will ultimately be secured, a desirable home be provided for the free colored people of our own country, where the strongest inducements will be presented for their elevation and improvement, and incalculable good result to Africa.

No difficulties have occurred, either in this country or the Colony, which ought to discourage the friends of the Society, but, on the contrary, there is much to cheer us on to more vigorous efforts.

The difficulties heretofore experienced in obtaining correct reports of the disbursements and expenses in the Colony, no longer exist. Correct and full returns of the disposition made of all goods, provisions and moneys sent out, are duly made, in a correct, business-like style.

The Governor has been directed to furnish the Committee with the census of the various settlements of the Colony, number of improved acres, with the crops raised, &c. This census had not been completed at the time of writing his last despatches, but enough is known to satisfy us that we have over-estimated the number of inhabitants. The causes which have induced removals from the Colony to British settlements, have ceased to exist, and we trust will never again recur. We may rationally hope, that every year will, with the blessing of Providence, furnish increasing evidence of the wisdom and benevolence of the Colonization enterprise. All of which is respectfully submitted.

S. WILKESON,	} <i>Exec. Com.</i> <i>Am. C. Soc.</i>
W. W. SEATON,	
M. St. CLAIR CLARKE,	
HENRY L. ELLSWORTH,	
HUDSON M. GARLAND,	
RICHARD S. COXE,	
HARVEY LINDSLY,	

To the BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the A. C. S.

The Annual Report having been read, was accepted, and referred to the Board of Directors for consideration.

The Society proceeded to the election of Officers for the ensuing year: whereupon,

Hon. HENRY CLAY was unanimously elected *President*.

The following gentlemen were elected *Vice Presidents*, viz.—

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. John C. Herbert, of Maryland. | 28. Nicholas Brown, of Rhode Island. |
| 2. General John H. Cocke, of Virginia. | 29. Rev J. Laurie, D. D., of Washington. |
| 3. Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts. | 30. Rev. William Hawley, of Washington. |
| 4. Charles F. Mercer, of Florida. | 31. Rev. William Winans, of Mississippi. |
| 5. Rev. Jeremiah Day, D. D., of Conn. | 32. James Boorman, of New York City. |
| 6. John Cotton Smith, of Connecticut. | 33. Henry A. Foster, of New York. |
| 7. Theodore Frelinghuysen, of N. York. | 34. Doctor John Ker, of Mississippi. |
| 8. Louis McLane, of Baltimore. | 35. Robert Campbell, of Georgia. |
| 9. General A. Macomb, of Washington. | 36. Peter D. Vroom, of New Jersey. |
| 10. Moses Allen, of New York. | 37. Alexander Reed, of Pennsylvania. |
| 11. General W. Jones, of Washington. | 38. James Garland, of Virginia. |
| 12. Francis S. Key, of Washington. | 39. Rev. Thomas Morris, Bishop of the |
| 13. Samuel H. Smith, of Washington. | Methodist E. Church, Ohio. |
| 14. Joseph Gales, Jr., of Washington. | 40. Rt. Rev. Bishop Griswold, of Boston. |
| 15. Right Rev. William Meade, D. D., As- | 41. Rt. Honorable Lord Bexley, of London. |
| stant Bishop of Virginia. | 42. William Short, of Philadelphia. |
| 16. Alexander Porter, of Louisiana. | 43. Elijah Paine, of Vermont. |
| 17. John McDonough, of Louisiana. | 44. Willard Hall, of Delaware. |
| 18. S. L. Southard, of New Jersey. | 45. Rt. Rev. Bishop Otey, of Tennessee. |
| 19. George Wash. Lafayette, of France. | 46. Gerald Ralston, of London. |
| 20. Rev. James O. Andrew, Bishop of the | 47. Courtland Van Rensselaer, of N. J. |
| Methodist E. Church. | 48. James Ronaldson, of Philadelphia. |
| 21. William Maxwell, of Virginia. | 49. Doctor Hodgskin, of London. |
| 22. Elisha Whittlesey, of Ohio. | 50. Rev. E. Burgess, D. D., of Dedham, |
| 23. Walter Lowrie, of New York. | Massachusetts. |
| 24. Jacob Burnett, of Ohio. | 51. Thos. R. Hazard, of Providence, R. I. |
| 25. Joshua Darling, of New Hampshire. | 52. Dr. Thos. Massie, of Tye River Mills, |
| 26. Dr. Stephen Duncan, of Mississippi. | Virginia. |
| 27. William C. Rives, of Virginia. | 53. Gen. Alexander Brown, of Virginia. |

The Society then adjourned to meet on the 3d Tuesday of January, 1842.

ABRIDGED

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the American Colonization Society was then organized. Members present:

Hon. JOSEPH R. UNDERWOOD, of Kentucky,
 Rev. G. W. BETHUNE, D. D., of Pennsylvania,
 STEPHEN COLWELL, Esq., of Pennsylvania,
 Rev. J. B. PINNEY, of Pennsylvania,
 Rev. THOMAS E. BOND, M. D., of New York,
 A. G. PHELPS, Esq., of New York.
 Rev. L. BACON, of Connecticut,
 Honorable J. GARLAND, of Virginia,
 W. W. SEATON, Esq.,
 Honorable H. L. ELLSWORTH,
 Doctor H. LANDSLY,
 Honorable S. WILKESON, *President of the Board.*

} of the Executive Committee.

Resolved, That the Honorable J. W. ALLEN, of Ohio, be appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Honorable THOMAS CORWIN.

The Report of the Executive Committee was taken up and considered, and that part of it relating to the retail trade in the Colony, was referred to Messrs. Bacon, Bond, and Colwell.

That part relating to an agency at New Orleans, was referred to Messrs. Allen, Phelps, and Ellsworth.

That part relating to the general state of the Colony, was referred to Messrs. Bethune, Ellsworth, and Underwood.

The Board adjourned to 9 o'clock, Thursday, the 21st.

Thursday, 21st inst.—The Board met, agreeably to adjournment.

Mr. ALLEN, Chairman of the Committee to whom was referred that part of the Report relating to the agency at New Orleans, made the following report, which was adopted :

The Committee to whom was referred so much of the Annual Report as relates to the establishment of an agency at New Orleans, report :

That, in view of the general operations of the American Colonization Society, with which both the Mississippi and Louisiana State Societies are now politically united, the Committee esteems the proposed agency of the first importance. The Western and Southwestern States have contributed largely to the treasury of the Society, and many emigrants have been sent from them ; and it is believed that the amount of contributions and the number of emigrants will be greatly increased, by enabling the friends of our cause economically to apply the fruits of their liberality, by an easy, speedy, and cheap transportation of the emigrants to the place of embarkation.

While the cost of removing them from Mississippi to Norfolk, or any other Atlantic seaport, is much more than that incurred between Norfolk and Africa, and the length of time consumed greater, the expense from Mississippi to New Orleans would be relatively nothing. The time occupied in bringing them to the Atlantic is necessarily so great, and the journey subject to so many contingencies, that, in order that the emigrants may with certainty reach the port in season for the sailing of the vessel, they must start so early that, if they be prospered on their way, they arrive a considerable time before the vessel can be prepared for her return voyage ; or if, by accident, they be retarded, the vessel must be retarded, or sail with perhaps but half her complement of passengers.

From even the upper States on the Mississippi and Ohio, the emigrants can be taken to New Orleans in ten or twelve days, and such is now the rapidity with which information can be carried up, as well as down, those rivers, that ample time would elapse, after the arrival of the vessel from Africa, to give the necessary notice to the emigrants, wherever they might be, of the time of her next departure.

To carry out the suggestion, a vessel must be purchased by the Society, to run as a regular packet between New Orleans and the coast of Africa. Experience has shown that the expense of doing this is much less than that incurred in chartering vessels for particular voyages, the amount of which, for a few trips, would be equivalent to the cost of a suitable vessel, that would last for years. It is important, too, because the Society can control her as may be expedient, anticipating or delaying the time of sailing from the country, which, if the vessel were chartered, could not be done but at serious loss.

The day is not remote, it is hoped, when the regular commercial intercourse between the United States and Africa will be so great, as to supersede the necessity for the Society to either own or charter vessels.

The cost of a suitable vessel is estimated at about \$10,000, and the Committee express the belief that the friends of the Society at the South will furnish the greater part of it, as the vessel is to be more especially for their convenience.

It will require no argument for the Committee to show, that, if Colonization continues to be prosecuted, an agency at New Orleans will be indispensable.

Mr. BETHUNE, Chairman of the Committee to whom was referred that part of the Report relating to the general state of the Colony, presented the following report, which was adopted :

The Committee on the general state of the Colony, beg leave respectfully to report :

That it gives them great pleasure to learn, that there is an increasing attention to agriculture within the Colony, especially in the cultivation of coffee trees and the sugar cane. As the premiums ordered by the Board, the last year, for the encouragement of this branch of industry, seemed to have had a happy effect, your Committee recommend that the Executive Committee be authorized to continue such encouragement, and increase it at their discretion. It appears to your Committee very desirable that domestic animals and beasts of burden should be introduced and propagated within the Colony, and they agree with the Report in believing that we cannot expect the Colonists generally to succeed in their farming operations, or to enjoy the comforts of high civilization, until they have the advantage of live-stock. They therefore suggest that the Executive Committee should request the Governor to prosecute such measures for advancing this important interest as in their wisdom may seem best. It is to the advancement of agriculture that we must look, under Providence, for the prosperity and comfort of the Colony.

Your Committee are happy to learn that a road from the coast to the mountain country has been commenced, and hope that the work will be carried on with the utmost vigor. The expense, (viz. the purchase of territory, the making of the road, and the establishment of a settlement,) as estimated by the Executive Committee, (\$25,000.) may be great; but, were it much greater, the advantages resulting from such a road would be cheaply purchased, and we are persuaded that the friends of Colonization will cheerfully supply the requisite means, when they consider the importance of the work.

In the first place, the greater healthfulness of the higher lands encourages us to hope that our emigrants may be spared from many of the dangers that now exist on the coast. An interior settlement will withdraw its inhabitants from temptations adverse to regular industry, and induce greater attention to agriculture. The immense forests of camwood found upon the mountains, especially if beasts of burden and draught be introduced into the Colony, would soon and amply pay the cost; and, what is very important, the influence which such a work would have in convincing the natives of the benefits of civilization by such a practical example, and the increased readiness by which missionary zeal could reach them, must be apparent to every one who considers the subject.

Your Committee would suggest that the Executive Committee be directed to acquire by purchase, as soon as practicable, the whole territory yet remaining in the ownership of the natives, between Cape Mount and Cape Palmas—the reasons for such a measure stated in the Report being clear and urgent.

Your Committee have great pleasure in observing the enlightened zeal with which the Governor, Mr. BUCHANAN, has devoted himself to the encouragement of Colonial industry.

All which is respectfully submitted.

G. W. BETHUNE, *Chairman.*

Mr. BACON, Chairman of the Committee to whom was referred the subjects of trade, currency, and imposts in the Colony, made a long and able report, embracing a consideration of the powers and duties of the Board of Directors, and the rights secured to the Colonists by the Constitution which they have adopted; touching also on some recent difficulties in the Colony, which had grown out of the conflicting opinions of the Colonists, in relation to the extent of the legislative powers secured to the Colonial Council, and referring to the relative powers of the Board, of the Legislative Council, and the Governor.

The report presents the administration of Governor BUCHANAN in terms of high approbation, as having been eminently wise and energetic, tending greatly to strengthen the hopes of the Colony, and to secure the confidence of the friends of Colonization.

The report was adopted, with the following resolutions accompanying it:

Resolved, That provision should be made by law, *first*, that importations by the missions, and by the Colonization Society, enjoy hereafter no exemption from duties; and, *secondly*, that duties be paid, or security be given for the payment thereof, before the goods are delivered to the importer.

Resolved, That no person, other than a citizen of Liberia, shall carry on trade in the Colony; *provided*, that nothing in this resolution shall be construed to prevent missionaries, residing in the Colony by permission, from making any arrangement with any merchant or citizen of the Colony, by which the missionary may draw upon such merchant for money or goods, in favor only of himself, or of persons who have rendered services to the missionaries, or furnished them with articles for their consumption, and provided that such draft is in no way issued or circulated as currency; *provided, further*, that this resolution shall not be so construed as to prohibit the superintendent of any missionary society from distributing among the preachers or physicians connected with his mission, in payment of their services, any goods or provisions sent him by said society.

Resolved, That it is expedient and proper to suppress, by law, the issue of individual or company tickets, or bills, to be circulated as a currency in the Colony of Liberia.

Resolved, That the power to provide a currency for the Colony of Liberia belongs properly and exclusively to this Board, and that this Board will, from time to time, provide a paper currency for the Colony, at all times redeemable in specie in Liberia, and that no other paper currency should at any time be tolerated.

Adjourned to 9 o'clock, Friday morning, 22d instant.

Friday, 22d instant.—The Board met, according to adjournment. Hon. S. MASON, of Ohio, appeared and took his seat. The Board then passed the acts necessary to carry out the foregoing resolutions.

The Rev. WM. McLAIN was appointed editor of the African Repository and Colonial Journal.

The Board proceeded to the election of officers. S. WILKESON was appointed as a member of the Executive Committee, under the style and title of President of the Board of Directors and Chairman of the Executive Committee.

MESSRS. W. W. SEATON, M. ST. CLAIR CLARKE, H. L. ELLSWORTH, HUDSON M. GARLAND, RICHARD S. COXE, and Dr. H. LINDSLY, were appointed the remaining members.

Rev. JOHN BRECKINRIDGE, D. D., was appointed Corresponding Secretary.

P. THOMPSON, Esq., was re-elected Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The Board of Directors, having considered the Executive Committee's report of their proceedings for the past year, which has been examined with care, present their congratulations to the Society and its patrons, on the general prosperity of the Colony, and the increasing interest manifested in the United States in its behalf. There is but one cause of pain manifesting itself in the operations of the Society during the last year, and that is the uncommon mortality which has prevailed among the last emigrants. This event, so unexpected and unusual, compared with preceding emigrations, is one of those unaccountable dispensations which, however we may lament, cannot defeat the great objects of the Society, and should only stimulate the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee to select a more healthy site in the interior, at which emigrants may pass through the acclimating fever.

Among other interesting matters contained in the Report of the Executive Committee, it will be found,

First, that the receipts of the Society have amounted, during the last year,* to \$62,526 91, being \$11,074 33 more than was received during any one preceding year, thus furnishing conclusive proof of the increasing interest felt by a benevolent community in the objects and operations of the Society.

* This sum includes the last year's balance.

Second, old creditors have received \$8,757 49 of their debts, leaving the balance due \$16,500, which it is hoped the means of the Society will be able to discharge in the course of the year.

Third, all new engagements have been punctually met.

Fourth, regulations heretofore adopted, to secure economy and accountability in all the departments and operations of the Society, continue to have the most beneficial effect.

Fifth, the premiums provided and distributed for agricultural labor have had the most beneficial influence upon the Colonists, exciting among them a spirit of emulation and greater industry.

Sixth, a gradual increase in the quantity of cultivated land, the improvements in the houses, and other things calculated to cheapen the means of subsistence, to diminish diseases resulting from exposure, and to render life more comfortable in every respect, are indubitable manifestations of the progress of the Colony.

Seventh, the plan of pushing a public highway into the interior, so as to reach the mountains, has not been abandoned, but will be prosecuted with increased energy, with a view to the location of settlements in more healthy sites, and facilitating commerce with the native tribes.

Eighth, the Government of the United States continues to extend its power and protection to the Colony, through its operations to suppress the Slave Trade.

Ninth, the port of Monrovia annually increases in importance, as a point at which vessels touch to procure supplies.

Tenth, the Executive Committee has discharged its various duties in a manner satisfactory to the Board, and the thanks of the Board are tendered to the members of the Executive Committee.

The present condition of the affairs of the Society, as collected from the Report of the Executive Committee, and other sources of information, furnishes the strongest ground of hope and confidence in the ultimate accomplishment of all that the founders of the Society intended, to-wit. to secure an asylum for the negroes of America, and to extend civilization and Christianity to those of Africa. Under this glorious prospect, the Board again throws the cause of the Society upon the benevolent efforts of the philanthropist and Christian.

S. WILKESON,
JOSEPH R. UNDERWOOD,
G. W. BETHUNE,
STEPHEN COLWELL,
J. B. PINNEY,
THOMAS E. BOND.
ANSON G. PHELPS,
L. BACON,
J. GARLAND,
S. MASON,
JOHN W. ALLEN.

The Board, after a protracted and laborious session, during which the various and important interests of the Society, both in this country and Africa, were examined, adjourned at ten o'clock on Friday evening.

Receipts and Expenditures of the American Colonization Society, from January 21, 1840, to January 19, 1841.

Cash on hand, January 21, 1840, per last Report, - -	\$4,041 29
Receipts from Donations, Collections, Subscriptions, and Legacies, - - - - -	45,508 26
Receipts from H. SHELTON, Esq., for High-School in Liberia, -	1,500 00
Receipts for Passage and Freight, per ship Saluda, to and from Africa, - - - - -	3,682 61
Receipts from Colonial Store:—Cash and Draft, \$1,088 16	
Receipts from Colonial Store:—Nett sales of } Camwood and Palm-Oil, }	4,481 96 } 5,570 12
Receipts from Sales of Tobacco, - - - - -	736 75
Receipts for General Average of ship Saluda, - - - - -	880 31
Receipts from Interest and Exchange, - - - - -	607 57
	<hr/>
	\$62,526 91
	<hr/>
	\$58,581 07
	<hr/>
Balance, - - - - -	\$3,945 84

Paid Old Debts, - - - - -	\$8,757 42
Paid Arrears of Salaries for 1839, - - - - -	587 30
Paid for Merchandise and Provisions sent to the Colony, -	26,145 25
Paid for Supplies for Emigrants, Stores for Ship, Wages of Officers and Seamen, and other Incidental Expenses, -	11,814 25
Transmitted for Liberia High-School, - - - - -	1,500 00
Paid Salaries at Home, - - - - -	681 00
Paid Compensation of Agents, Travelling Expenses, &c., -	4,548 82
Paid for Printing Reports, Repositories, and other Publications, for Gratuitous Circulation, - - - - -	1,031 00
Paid Contingent Expenses, Office Rent, Postage, &c., - -	1,154 77
Paid Interest and Discount, - - - - -	163 67
Paid Rev. R. R. GURLEY, Salary and Travelling Expenses, -	1,584 55
Money Robbed from the Mail, - - - - -	450 00
Unsettled Balance in hands of Agents, - - - - -	163 04
	<hr/>
	\$58,581 07
	<hr/>
Balance, - - - - -	3,945 84
	<hr/>
	\$62,526 91

The undersigned Committee, appointed to audit the accounts of the Treasurer and Executive Committee, from January 21, 1840, to January 19, 1841, have performed the duty assigned them, and find the above statement correct.

A. G. PHELPS and M. ST. C. CLARKE.

APPENDIX.

OUR latest communication from Governor BUCHANAN, is so full of important and interesting details, which have long been desired by the friends of the Society, that we feel it to be our duty to give it the widest circulation in our power; we, therefore, in addition to its publication in the Repository, annex it to this edition of the Annual Report.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MONROVIA, }
13TH DEC., 1840. }

DEAR SIR,—I am happy to inform you of the arrival of the bark Hobart, on the 24th ult., after an unusually long passage of fifty-seven days. For more than three months I had been looking daily for the Saluda, and had just heard that she had sailed from Philadelphia on the 28th August for this place. I was under the greatest anxiety, and scarcely dared hope she had not been lost, when the appearance of her fine substitute put an end to my apprehensions, and made me grateful and happy.

I give you many thanks for the cheering contents of your various letters of July 3d, 7th, 17th, 30th and 31st, of August 25th and Sept. 26. They were a full compensation for all I had suffered from the suspense and anxiety of so long a silence, and afforded me renewed encouragement to persevere in the arduous duties of my most difficult station. Next to the grateful emotions inspired by the personal kindness exhibited in those communications, I am rejoiced by the intelligence they bring me of the increasing prosperity of the cause of Colonization, and sincerely trust the day is now near at hand when this stupendous scheme of philanthropy will be fully established in the confidence and affections of the whole American people.

In conformity with your request, I shall endeavor to arrange my observations under distinct heads; but if you find me mixing up different subjects before I get through, you must not be surprised. I have to write in such a hurry, and am exposed to so frequent interruptions, that it is very difficult to be methodical.

THE BARK AND HER CARGO.

The arrival of the bark happened in just my busiest season, when the civil and political year is drawing to a close, and accounts are to be brought up, reports to be got in from the various settlements, official changes made, and business prepared for the approaching session of our Colonial Legislature. In the midst of these pressing duties, I have been unable to devote as much personal attention to the affairs of the bark as I otherwise should have done. We have a quantity of produce at Little Bassa and the Kroo country, which I shall use every ex-

ertion possible to have brought here before the forty days [the forty lay days of the bark] shall have expired ; but, as our Colonial vessels are busily engaged, it is quite doubtful whether I succeed. Could the vessel have remained here six weeks longer, I think there would have been little difficulty in her getting a full cargo, by running down as far as Cape Palmas. As it is, the utmost that can be done will fall far short of your expectations. I need not say how much I regret this. It is always my ambition to meet all your wishes, and indeed to accomplish everything, whether expected or not, that lies within the compass of possibility. But, my dear sir, it is not *possible* to do what you require in this instance, and without intending to find fault, I must say I am surprised, after the repeated explanations I have given you on this point, at the extent of your expectations. For myself, when I consider the amount and kind of goods with which I have been furnished, and what I have accomplished in paying off old debts, fortifying, and conducting wars, making improvements, and sustaining the Government, I am astonished, not that I have failed to send home full cargoes, but that I have sent anything at all.

It is easy to secure return cargoes, and to realize large profits from the African trade, if properly conducted, and sufficient capital is employed ; but to expect these results without the requisite facilities, time or means to accomplish them—in short, to expect them from me, while my time is engrossed by other duties, and the funds supplied me are barely sufficient to ensure the proper discharge of those duties, is expecting too much. I consider trade not only honorable, but a most important agency in the work of civilizing this country ; and there can be no reasonable objection to the Society engaging in it for the purpose of increasing her power to do good, provided that in this pursuit she neglect not the more weighty considerations of duty and obligation. The great *end* of her existence must not be neglected, or compromised by the effort to obtain means for its accomplishment. The efficient administration of the Government—the improvement of the Colony—the encouragement of agriculture and other branches of industry—the fostering of schools and institutions of religion, and even the judicious assistance of the industrious and deserving poor by timely loans, are the objects that should exercise the first care of your agents here, and to which a greater portion of your funds might be most profitably devoted. These objects, with the acquisition of territory, intercourse with the tribes, and the necessary preparations for the reception and settlement of emigrants, should ever be the peculiar concern of the Governor of the Colony ; and his time and thoughts should not be diverted from them for any purpose whatever. It is only by a proper attention to these things that the true interests of Liberia can be advanced, and, as a necessary consequence, whatever tends to promote her prosperity, will, in the same ratio, give success and strength to the cause at home. But if, while these great ends receive the chief attention, the operations of trade can also be prosecuted to advantage, they ought not surely to be neglected. That they can be, by the employment of sufficient capital, and furnishing the requisite facilities, there is no doubt. You have only to send regular and well assorted cargoes of goods, supply us with one or two small vessels as coasters, and some good lighters, and I think you never need be disappointed of full returns of the productions of the country.

I trust you will not regard what I have here said concerning the relative importance of the duties which have been imposed upon me, as indicative of a disposition to set up my opinion in opposition to the will of the Board. My only aim is to present my views for their benefit, and to vindicate myself in reference to those things in which I have not been able to meet their expectations. Acting without special instructions on many points, I may have applied more of their funds to the general purposes of my administration, and less to those of trade, than they approve, as indeed seems to be the case from your letters.

While on this subject I will mention some changes I am making, which will better secure the objects you wish, while our expenses will be considerably lessened thereby :—

THE STORES.

Both here and at Grand Bassa I have stopped the retail business entirely, and have given strict orders to credit nothing. At the latter place I have made the still further change of dismissing our storekeeper and employing him merely as a commission merchant. In future he will have no salary, and will be responsible for all the goods placed in his possession, making immediate returns when sold, and receiving the usual commissions, as other merchants in the Colony. After a careful consideration of the whole matter, I was induced to this measure from the following reasons : While we kept up the retailing business it was next to impossible to avoid crediting many poor persons who either have, or fancy they have, claims upon the Society for assistance. Again, the profits amount to very little, when all the expenses peculiar to that branch of our business are taken into account. And the very articles most necessary to keep up an assortment, and which were invariably credited or paid out for labor, are the articles of readiest sale to the merchant (by wholesale) and produce the best payment in return. In casting about for an opportunity of retrenchment which would leave more capital available in the way of trade, it occurred to me that I might suspend some of our plans of improvement at Bassa for the present year, and thus dispense entirely with the services of Mr. SHERIDAN. He entered at once into my views, and agreed to do our business on commission, and at the same time to lend me his assistance from time to time as I might require in overseeing any jobs of work I might have on hand in that county during the season. However, if the schooner you promise arrives soon, I shall be able to be down there in person pretty frequently to supervise and push on our operations. I am trying to make some agreement to have the road continued by contract into the Camwood country. Should there be many emigrants arriving next year, it may be necessary to employ Mr. SHERIDAN after my departure for America. He will give his attention to the erection of the school-house on the Island, and to the clearing and planting of the land. Should we have many emigrants to provision and take care of, our own articles can be served out under the immediate direction of a steward, subject to the supervision of the physician, without interfering at all with the present plan of trade.

Mr. ROBERTS will still continue in charge of the establishment at this place, and will superintend the general affairs of the farm, and all our trading here and elsewhere along the coast. He is a valuable man, and I find him of great service to me in our varied and extensive business.

IMPROVEMENTS.

There are a great many important things under this head I had intended recommending, but as they are incompatible with the course to which my attention is more especially directed by your letter of retrenchment and trade, I shall pass over them mostly.

AGRICULTURE.

The farm on Bushrod Island is at last beginning to make some return for all the expenditure made upon it. We have made a quantity of very beautiful sugar this season, though all the work has been done at the greatest possible disadvantage. Our kettles were too small, our team too weak, and all the materials necessary about the mill were awkward and unsuited to the purposes for which they were used. Besides, we were obliged to work in the dark, there being no one in the Colony to be found who knew anything about the process of sugar making. Owing to all these circumstances, we have not made more than two-thirds of the sugar that the crop would have yielded, if properly managed. As it is we shall send you a few barrels, and keep some for our own market. The first lot of Liberia sugar must surely fetch a good price in the United States. Our Abolition friends ought to purchase of us, and by patronizing our free sugar, make some compensation for the injury they have done the cause of freedom in persecuting Liberia.

I am planting about ten acres more of sugar cane at present. Several of the Colonists will plant this season both here and at Bassa Cove, and in two or three years I think there will be two or three more mills at work in the Colony, when our score of barrels will be increased to some hundreds of hogsheads. As I before informed you, considerable attention has been given this year to coffee planting, but as the season was then over, nothing has been done in this business since my last by the Atalanta. Next year, I have no doubt, will see the present number of trees doubled.

One gentleman of this place, Mr. JOHN LEWIS, Colonial Secretary, informs me that he will plant ten acres of land near Monrovia to indigo, with which, you are aware, this country abounds. From all I can learn, this will be a very productive and profitable crop, and I have no doubt the enterprise of Mr. LEWIS will be abundantly rewarded.

STATISTICS.

I regret sending this despatch without full statistical returns from the several settlements in the Commonwealth. The returns east of this have not been received, although promised several days ago.

Monrovia.

6795 Coffee trees;
16½ acres in Rice,
16 acres in Cassada, } Total 49 acres;
16½ in Potatoes,
39 Sheep, 8 Goats, 1193 Fowls, 99 Ducks,
135 Hogs, 2 Turkeys, 56 Cattle;
61 Lots, quarter acre each, in vegetables.

New Georgia.

55 acres in Rice,
73½ acres in Cassada,
23½ acres in Potatoes,
5½ acres in Corn, } Total 166 acres;
7½ acres in Peanuts,
1½ acres in Peas,

426 Fowls, 32 Ducks, 79 Goats, 38 Sheep, 76 Hogs.

Caldwell.

19½ acres in Rice,
67½ acres in Potatoes,
58 acres in Cassada,
1½ acres in Peas, } Total 147½ acres;
½ an acre in Peanuts,
1 acre in Sugar Cane,

260 Coffee trees, 38 croos Peanuts, 250 lbs. Arrow Root, 4 Ducks, 136 Fowls,
22 Hogs, 14 Goats.

Bushrod Island.

14½ acres in Potatoes, } Total 20½ acres.
5½ acres in Potatoes,

Millsburg.
 25 acres in Cassada,
 5 acres in Rice,
 23 acres in Potatoes, } 53 acres;

9½ acres in Sugar Cane, }
 2 acres in Arrow Root, } Total 64½ acres;
 150 Coffee trees, 13 Hogs, 37 Sheep, 39
 Ducks, 347 Fowls, 1 Cattle.

SUMMARY.

7205 Coffee trees,
 94½ acres in Rice,
 182½ acres in Cassada,
 160½ acres in Potatoes,
 5½ acres in Corn,
 8½ acres in Peanuts, 38
 crocs, do.; quantity
 of land not known,
 3 acres in Peas,
 10½ acres in Sugar Cane,
 27 acres in Arrow Root,
 250 lbs. do.; quantity of
 land not known,
 15½ acres vegetables, say
 61 town Lots, } Total under
 cultivation, in-
 cluding the
 public farm,
 513½ acres;

57 cattle, 246 Hogs, 114 Sheep, 101 Goats,
 2 Turkeys, 174 Ducks, 2102 Fowls.

The Public Farm.

50 acres in improvement—say
 25 acres in Sugar Cane;
 15 acres in Potatoes;
 10 acres in Cassada;
 2 Yoke of Oxen.

In addition to the above, there are about 200 acres of land in cultivation at Bassa Cove, Edina, and Bexley, but considerably more is cleared. I regret that the report of the Agricultural Committee for that county has not reached me yet, and that I am thus deprived of the opportunity of presenting together the statistics of the Agriculture of the whole Colony. The only article of which I can speak with certainty is Coffee. By a report made to me some time since, there were actually growing about 23,000 Coffee trees in the three settlements of Bassa Cove, Edina, and Bexley.

It should be remembered, that all the land in cultivation in the Colony (about 713 acres,) is worked entirely by hand. The proportion of stock of all kinds, is, I think, greater in Bassa county, than in this. Mr. BENEDICT will probably take the largest premium for Coffee this year, though I cannot speak with certainty until I get the report from Bassa county, when all the premiums will be distributed.

BEXLEY.

While at Bassa Cove, I visited Bexley, and was highly gratified at the progress of things among the new emigrants. All are living in comfortable log houses with lots around each covered with a luxuriant growth of cassada, potatoes, corn, beans, plantains, &c. The streets too are all planted. I found some of the men hard at work, cutting and burning the trees and bushes off their farms. I went into every house and inquired particularly of every individual whether they liked their new situation. With the exception of one young man, who was quite sick—and who answered, “I ’spose I should like it, if I was as well as the rest,”—they all expressed themselves in the warmest terms of admiration, and declared nothing would induce them to leave Bexley. I am happy to inform you that they have now entirely recovered from their sickness, and bid fair to do well hereafter. I have some houses building there for the next emigrants, as I consider it one of the most desirable places, in every point of view, there is in the Colony. The land is high, and very finely diversified, so as to suit any variety of crop at all seasons; the soil is good, and the water pure and abundant.

I am in treaty for a strip of land adjoining it, and intervening between it and a much larger tract which lies higher up the river, and which we already own. When this purchase is secured we shall possess the whole right, or northern bank, of the St. John's river, from the mouth about twelve miles up, and on the other side about six miles from the mouth. This brings me to another head, the acquisition of

TERRITORY.

I have been exceedingly desirous, since first receiving your instructions on this subject, to carry them out to the fullest extent, but no means have as yet been afforded me for making the voyage along the coast. From what I can learn of the disposition of the tribes to leeward, particularly between Cape Palmas and Sinou, I am sure we should find no difficulty whatever in negotiating successfully with them. Should I find an opportunity of leaving home after the session of the Council, (which takes place on the 1st of January,) I shall run down to that neighborhood and see what can be done.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

It gives me the greatest pleasure to apprise you of the destruction of the slave factories at Gallinas by the Honorable Captain DENMAN, senior officer of this station. He landed about the middle of last month, with the boats of his own vessel, the "Wanderer," and those of the "Rolla" and "Saracen," eleven in all, carrying from 150 to 200 men. The Spaniards made no resistance, not a gun was fired, but all fled in the greatest consternation to the woods. Though they abandoned all their other property, they succeeded in driving away, with them, nearly all the slaves, and only about one hundred, out of two or three thousand, were captured by the British. The property in the baracoons and factories, to a very large amount, was destroyed on the spot, and the captors kept possession of the place for some days. I have not yet heard what is to be the ultimate disposition of their conquest, but I hope they will not allow the vile slavers again to take possession. Should the English Government not be disposed to retain it, I shall avail myself of the first opportunity to attempt obtaining it by negotiation.

While I was at Bassa Cove, last week, I was most agreeably surprised by the receipt of a letter from Lieut. SEAGRAM, commanding H. B. M. brig *Ternagant*, informing me that he had completed an arrangement with Mr. CANOT, of New Cesters, by which it was agreed that he should deliver up all his slaves, one hundred and three in number, to SEAGRAM, to be carried to Sierra Leone, and thenceforth abandon the slave trade entirely. Another part of the agreement was that CANOT should remain at New Cesters, and carry on business as a regular trader under the sanction and protection of the English Government. If SEAGRAM made this agreement by authority, it would seem his Government intends occupying that place. This would be a dismembering of our territory by cutting off our northern settlements from Sinou and Cape Palmas. Can it be possible that a great nation would descend to such a contemptible and wicked thing? I cannot think it; still it will be important for you to have measures taken to ascertain their real views without delay.

TRADE.

Should Gallinas not again be occupied as a slave mart, and New Cesters remain free from that curse, it will make a mighty addition to the legitimate commerce of this part of the coast; and the trade of the Colony would probably be doubled within the next year. The effect produced last year by the breaking up of Little Bassa was very great throughout the Colony, and the amount of trade has been ever since increasing steadily and rapidly. Within the last three months, camwood, oil and ivory, have been shipped from this place, Marshall and Bassa Cove, to the value of \$25,000, Colonial prices. The intercourse with Bo Poro, and the country beyond, being again unrestricted, and the vast drain of slaves shut up, at least for some time, we may reasonably calculate on a still greater proportionate amount during the whole of next year. There has been an unusual number of trading vessels, principally English, on the coast this season, and they have all filled up in a much shorter time than ever before. Some of them have had to store part of their cargo here, having more than they could carry. In more than one case, they have filled their vessels before half their outward cargo was sold, and had to carry part of it back to England.

SCHOONER AND LIGHTERS.

The objections to purchasing a schooner at Sierra Leone are—first, the difficulty of communicating with that place, and the uncertainty of having an order executed properly—and, secondly, the want of money to make the purchase! Sometimes there are great bargains to be had, and vessels are occasionally to be found that would suit my purpose admirably, but the purchaser should be on the spot, in person, with the cash in his hand, or he will get cheated.

I again repeat that we need two good, strong, open boats, of from six to eight tons, for this place; and for Bassa Cove, two considerably larger, say from ten to twelve tons, built extra strong, and decked with long hatches, that will admit a hogshead of tobacco. These, if we have them within the next fifteen months, must come from America. It is surely unnecessary to urge again the necessity of these boats; I may say, however, that the extra expense and loss of time incurred here on every voyage of your ship, amounts to more than the whole four would cost, including the cost of sending them here.

EMIGRANTS.

You speak of six hundred coming out next year, but in such a way as to leave me in doubt whether we have much reason to expect them; at all events, I cannot regard your remarks as intended to require preparations for receiving that or any less number. I have four houses nearly completed at Bexley, and I hope to have several families ready to move into their own houses at that place before the dry season is over, and thus leave those now occupied for the reception of new emigrants. I have a number of houses, also, nearly finished, up the St. Paul's river, and could accommodate from eighty to one hundred persons there at a short notice very comfortably, and probably the same number at Bexley. It would be always desirable to give us as definite information as possible with regard to each expected expedition, as to number, character, property, habits, &c.

While on this topic, I am reminded of an inquiry you make, as to how, in case the retail business is given up, we are to furnish emigrants and pay laborers. When I proposed to give up the retail business, in a former letter, I did not mean to make any change in these respects, but to continue, as formerly, to supply our own workmen, and such emigrants as it should be necessary to aid, by advances, during the season of acclimation, with goods and provisions from the store. In these particulars, I have made no change in the store here, having only stopped the sale of goods at retail for money, produce, or on credit. If, however, the plan I propose to be pursued at Bassa is approved, some special arrangement with Mr. SHERIDAN to pay out goods on our account, at a stipulated per centage, would be advisable; or, in the case of emigrants, as I have before suggested in this letter, to have provisions of our own given out under the direction of a steward, subject to the supervision of the physician. I have already talked with Mr. S. on this point, but as yet we have not agreed on any thing definite.

With regard to the payment of laborers, I have a favorite idea, which I believe I have not mentioned to you. It is to make *cash* the sole medium instead of goods. Should you carry on the wholesale business to such an extent as to supply the merchants of the Colony generally, the money you thus pay out would return through them into your own hands, with the only difference of the profits they would make on the retail of the goods, which, though it be an object to them, would make but a small difference in our account. The moral influence of such a measure would be prodigious, and the poor people would bless you for it. Under the present system of paying every body for their services in goods, much injustice is done the poor, and a demoralizing influence is exerted upon the community, of which you can form no adequate idea. Take an example: An industrious man, after working steadily through the week, comes to his employer on Saturday afternoon, and receives the amount of his wages in goods. Probably not an article that he is obliged to purchase will suit the necessities of his family, and he is compelled to go to another shop, and endeavor to effect an exchange, which, if he accomplishes, reduces his pittance some twenty-five or thirty per cent. This is one mode. Another is, to receive his wages only in such articles as suit the native trade, and make an excursion into the country the next week to convert them into camwood and ivory, which are then brought back to town, and finally exchanged for something to eat and to wear. This custom is the prolific source of many evils that we all feel, but which fall heaviest on the poor laborer and his family. The supply of a specie medium would relieve the most deserving from the bad necessity to which they are now exposed, and remove temptations from the bad and the idle, to roam the forests and filch the honest earnings of their industrious neighbors at home.

CREDITS.

Our accounts for this quarter will show a very considerable reduction in the amount of debts due to the Society throughout the Colony. The balances, as they formerly appeared on the books, in many instances were deceptive, as they only exhibited the debit side of open accounts. But still there will remain a much larger amount due than I could wish. A large part of the debts are due by the late emigrants.

The amount furnished those people was, owing to the peculiar circumstances of their situation, very large. You will recollect that the disturbances in the country prevented my placing them at Bexley for some months after the houses were ready. In acting up to your repeated and earnest injunctions, "not to let them suffer on any account," though I endeavored to be as economical and judicious as possible, I was obliged to incur very great expense, and you will find large amounts charged to some families which embrace several persons. This source of expenditure will always exist when poor emigrants arrive, especially helpless families of women and children, who are inevitably thrown upon our bounty to a great extent; and, if continued sickness or other misfortune afflict them, they must remain so for a long time. If we do not care for them, watch, nurse, feed and clothe them, they die. All, in my opinion, that we can do in such cases is, to exercise a sound discretion and great economy in the mode and extent of our supplies, and in every possible case make them pay back the amount thus advanced. No emigrant should ever, particularly in America, be told that the Society will furnish him. The most any one ought to be allowed to expect is, that in extreme cases, temporary assistance may be received, *as a loan*.

PROVISIONS.

You ask if "country provisions cannot be relied on" for the supply of the emigrants expected next year? I answer, no. In all cases we make use of as much of the native productions as we can obtain, and sometimes we can supply the wants of an expedition almost, or altogether, from them. But the supply of fresh meat is very irregular, and will always be, until the Colonists have enclosures for their domestic animals. At present there is a good prospect of seeing many such enclosures; but, until they are actually completed, we must not rely on them. With regard to some things, the Colonists more than supply themselves, and there is seldom any difficulty in procuring what is wanted of potatoes, cassada, beans, plantains, and sometimes Indian corn. Rice, the great staple of food here, is not generally raised by the Colonists, who can buy it so cheap from the natives, that they prefer devoting their labor to other objects. I hope before long to see all this changed, and every man who has a farm, depending upon himself for every thing he can raise; but, in the mean time, we must take things as they are. Rice will probably be very scarce next season, owing to the heavy rains, which prevailed unusually long, just at the time the natives were burning their farms. Your seine will help us very considerably in furnishing food, and I hope we shall never hereafter be without one when we have a large number of emigrants to provide for. You must still furnish us with beef, pork, fish, flour, meal, butter, lard, &c., &c., until we can become more independent in these respects.

HEMP.

I am unable to meet your wishes with regard to this article. It grows along the beach, but not in any quantity; and, while labor is so high as at present in the Colony, it is difficult to get it gathered. It might doubtless be cultivated to advantage, and perhaps will be by and by, but now the more certain articles of sugar, coffee, and indigo, are

engrossing the attention of those who are inclined to agriculture. Last year I offered specie for hemp, but got none; I shall, however, give publicity to Judge HALSEY's proposition.

MAP.

A map of Liberia, such as you request, would require more time and care than I can at present bestow upon such a work; however, I shall keep it in view, and endeavor to have it done before I leave for home.

AGENCIES TO AMERICA.

Rev. G. BROWN intends visiting the United States in the spring, and will serve, if you wish. Mr. BURNS, of this place, whom I have already mentioned favorably, will also go out in the spring, probably in company with BROWN, and will accept an agency. One of the very best men in the Colony, however, is JAMES BROWN, of Sinou. I have partially engaged him, and if he can get ready, he will go by the first opportunity after the Hobart. His election to the Council will prevent his going in the Hobart. He is a man of good sense, considerable talent as a speaker, and is devoted heart and soul to the Colony.

DRAFT ANIMALS.

We suffer very much still from the want of draft animals, and we can never hope to succeed in our agricultural operations, until the Colony is well provided in this respect. All the jacks brought out last year by myself are dead. The fine, large cattle of the interior suffer so much from the effects of the climate on the coast, that it is impossible to work them. It has been often tried, and some of our most enterprising men have lost considerable money in the experiment—their oxen always dying before they are accustomed to the yoke. The small cattle of the coast do very well for light work, but they are now difficult to obtain. I have two pairs of them at the farm, now employed in driving the sugar-mill. Six such pairs would be scarcely sufficient to drive it properly. What I have to propose is, that the experiment be tried next year of introducing a few mules and horses from the Gambia or Goree. The horses of that neighborhood are said to be hardy, and it is known that the change to this part of the coast does not injure them. Some years ago there was a horse brought here from Bo Poro, which it was said a company of traders had brought to that place from the "long bush," that is, from a long distance inland. It was a fine animal, and thrived well here, but was, after some time, killed. The time is not very distant, I hope, when we shall penetrate the "long bush," and bring back horses and other things; but, at present, we must look to other quarters.

STEAM POWER.

Would it not be advisable to send a small steam-engine of six or eight horse power, for the sugar-mill? The same fire that raises the steam might also boil the sugar, and thus the expense of carrying on the work would be actually less than by animal power. If the engine were a little larger, a shingle-machine, and even a saw-mill, might be connected with the sugar-mill. What do you think of it?

MILITARY.

In addition to our supply of military articles, I am in want of three drums, two for Millsburg and the other for Marshall—they will be paid for by the people—also one fife. If you could send the brass field-pieces promised in a former letter, they would be of the greatest service in case of any future expedition into the country. We have no guns at all that could be moved in the woods, except with great difficulty and delay. We have no need of any more iron guns at present. Are any of the congrave rockets to be obtained?

The 1st of December, the anniversary of the memorable defence of this place by ASIMUN, was observed throughout the Colony as a day of thanksgiving. The forenoon was generally devoted to religious exercises in the churches, and the remainder of the day was occupied with military parades, and, as in good New England, in discussing substantial dinners.

My old friend, BOB GREY, attended the public celebration at Edina, and was honored, as he deserved to be, on that occasion, by the most distinguished attention—(you are aware that he was the true friend of ASIMUN, and communicated to him the plans of the enemy.) In return for the distinction conferred on him, BOB made a speech, in which he spoke of his union with the Colony in these words: “ ‘Merican man and BOB GREY be one;—’pose somebody cut BOB GREY, ‘Merican blood pill; ‘pose ‘em cut ‘Merican man, BOB GREY blood pill,—’pon me soul!” This last is a favorite expression, with which he always affirms what he considers very important.

LIGHT HOUSE.

As our light house on Cape Messurado is nearly completed, I have to request that you will send us some suitable lantern for it. The light will be somewhat less than three hundred feet above the sea. Captain PARSONS can explain what kind of a lantern would be proper. After the light is up, we shall charge three dollars additional on all vessels anchoring in the harbor, which will probably pay all the expenses attending it.

LAWS.

I am very glad you have sent us a code of laws, though I have not yet had a moment of leisure to look into them, and can say nothing about their adaptation to our circumstances. As our Colonial Legislature will be in session in a few days, these laws will then undergo a careful examination, together with the whole body of statute laws of the Colony, which, after infinite trouble, I have compiled and arranged from the old Council books, acts of Governors, resolutions of the Board, &c., &c. After this year, I trust we shall be able to have a more systematic and simple body of laws than heretofore.

GALLINAS AND NEW CESTERS.

This morning, Her Britannic Majesty's schooner “Ascension” arrived here, from Sierra Leone, on her way to the island of Ascension; she reports the “Trafalgar” at Sierra Leone, after a long and stormy passage from Baltimore. I learned from her further particulars about the destruction of Gallinas, and find that, in some material particulars, my first information was erroneous. Besides the number of slaves found in the baracoons, Captain DENMAN succeeded in collecting from

the native princes upwards of eight hundred ; so that the whole number carried to Sierra Leone is NINE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ! As soon as the place was captured, the natives, according to the invariable custom of making the most out of all parties, turned against their late guests, the Spaniards, and, on condition of being allowed four hours of plunder from the baracoons, agreed to surrender all the slaves that had been placed in their hands for safe-keeping. The property carried off by the natives, and destroyed on the spot, was immense ; my informants say not less than one million or a million and a half of dollars. One item destroyed, was two thousand punchcons of rum !

A few days after this transaction, Captain DENMAN captured a slaver off Shebar, with three hundred and fifty-nine slaves on board. She was under Spanish colors, and called the *Regulana*.

Gallinas is now in such a state, that treaties could be easily effected with the native princes for the entire suppression of the Slave Trade, and I have not the least doubt, were a vessel at my command, that in three weeks I could add that splendid country to the territory of the Colony, and secure forever its freedom from the curse of the Slave Trade. New Cesters, too, might be obtained with very little difficulty, as CANOT, it is said, intends leaving the coast for England in the spring. I feel the most intense anxiety to accomplish these two objects, and if I can do no better, I shall be tempted to visit those places in my boat, after the Council adjourns.

GALLINAS AND NEW CESTERS AGAIN.

On Saturday, the 26th, I had a visit from Mr. CANOT, and gave him a private interview of some length, in the course of which he assured me most solemnly that he never again would buy or sell a human being ; that he would leave New Cesters within three months, and would gladly give me his assistance in negotiating with the native princes for that place. He brought up here some natives who belonged to this part of the country, to whom he declared their freedom, and placed them under my protection. He had forty domestic slaves, who are now all free, and at liberty to go where they choose. I was glad to find, though he did not directly acknowledge it, that the uncompromising hostility of the Colony to the traffic, and especially our allowing no kind of intercourse with him, had a good deal to do in bringing him to his present position. Since my interview, I have not a doubt that I can obtain New Cesters, but I have less hope than before of acquiring a right to Gallinas. However, I shall try for both.

A BELL.

The Baptist church at Bassa Cove has requested me to order a bell for its use. One that will cost, including transportation, one hundred dollars, will be about the right size. It will be paid for on delivery. I hope they will not be disappointed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The garden seeds sent out from the Patent office mostly failed, except the cotton and corn, which nearly all has come up, and is growing very well. Seeds seldom come up that are sent out in the usual manner, in papers, while those put up in bottles, and sealed, or well corked, never fail. I regret my inability to make any return to Mr.

ELLSWORTH for his kindness in this very acceptable present of seed, but hope by the next opportunity to make up some African seeds for him, though there is too little attention paid to the business of horticulture among us yet, to enable me to collect much. I send you two small parcels of African cotton—one of them still containing the seed.

I have had collected, and carefully shipped, most of the articles requested in your letters, though I fear the cold weather on the American coast will injure the fruit and vegetables. There are four hundred lemons, four hundred oranges, eight hundred limes, twelve bushels of potatoes, six bushels of cassada, a cotton bush, a bean vine two years old, some stalks of sugar cane, and three hundred canes of the lime, lemon, orange, and coffee trees. I would have sent some other things from my own garden, but for fear of the cold weather.

I have just obtained some of Mr. DAVID MOORE's leather, tanned at his place on Bushrod island, which I send as a specimen of Liberian manufacture.

With the highest respect and consideration,

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

THOS. BUCHANAN.

HON. SAMUEL WILKESON, *General Agent, &c.*,

Washington City.

P. S. I am exceedingly anxious about New Cesters, the more so as I have just learned from Lieutenant SEAGRAM some facts that leave no doubt on my mind of the intention, as far as the authorities on this coast are concerned, to keep it under British subjection, (though he says not.) CANOT has received a letter from the new Governor of Sierra Leone, Sir JOHN JEREMIE, and has hoisted *the British flag* at his door. I suspect negotiations are in progress to connect him with a great London trading house, and to make New Cesters the head quarters of English trade on the coast.

T. B.

EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.

INTELLIGENT free colored men, both at the North and the South, are turning their attention to Liberia.

A friend, who has travelled extensively through the free States, during the last six months, informs us that he conversed frequently with colored men on their present and prospective condition in this country, and on the relative inducements for emigration to the West Indies and to Liberia, and that he found many who were determined in favor of the latter. We have also received similar information from other sections of the country. They have tried emigration to the West Indies, in the hopes of finding there a society where the colored and white man meet on terms of equality, but have been entirely disappointed. Many of those who had the means have returned, and complain of the injustice and severity of the treatment they received.

LIBERIA presents them a home, where the colored man *only* can be a citizen, where the white man is an alien, and where the emigrant, as soon as he has fixed his location, is a free citizen, entitled to vote, and eligible to the highest offices in the Commonwealth.

LIBERIA has been represented, by those opposed to Colonization, as a barren, unproductive country, unfit for the residence of civilized

man; and yet it has been extensively explored by American colored men and American missionaries, who reside there, and frequently visited by our naval officers and masters of American vessels, who all agree in representing it as a country of great fertility, well adapted to the culture of rice, sugar cane, cotton, corn, potatoes, coffee, &c., as well as to almost every variety of tropical fruits.

The statements of such men as Messrs. PINNEY and WILSON, of the Presbyterian mission, Messrs. SAVAGE and MINOR, of the Episcopal mission, Mr. SEYS, of the Methodist, and Mr. CROCKER, of the Baptist, missions, are surely entitled to credit. They speak of what they have seen, of rich lands well watered, of large crops, of happy Colonists, where the poor man can support his family by moderate labor, and, by well-directed industry, may soon become independent. The testimony of these men on any other subject would be conclusive. When our missionaries and naval officers describe other countries which they have visited, their veracity is not doubted. Their narrations have enriched the periodicals of our day with correct information concerning the country and the people of every quarter of the globe. Is it, then, charitable or reasonable to teach the colored man to disbelieve the reports which these men give of Africa—the land of their forefathers, the country, of all others, in relation to which they are the most interested to obtain correct information?

Few of the Dutch, Irish, or French, who emigrate to this country by tens of thousands yearly, ever visit the country previous to their emigration. They act entirely on the testimony of others. They see letters describing the advantages to be derived from a removal to this land of freedom and equality, where their children can be educated and elevated, and they embark—most of them knowing as little of the real condition of things here, as our colored people in general know of Liberia. But the latter have been taught to believe, that letters received and published from their friends, are forgeries, got up to deceive them. When intelligent colored men, who have returned from Liberia, describe the country and condition of the people, they are disbelieved, and charged with having been hired to misrepresent. But we hope that this will no longer be the case. We trust that that class of our colored citizens who are most interested in this subject, will no longer allow themselves to be the dupes of prejudice; that they will examine both sides of the question, and think and act for themselves in regard to it. We rejoice to find that there is a spirit of inquiry awakened among our colored people, in different parts of the country, in relation to Liberia, and that their opportunities of listening to those who speak from observation and experience on this subject, are increasing. Two or three respectable and intelligent Colonists are expected to visit this country in a few weeks, and we hope will travel extensively during the summer—thus giving our colored people an opportunity of obtaining such information as may be relied on, and which may enable them to decide for themselves whether their condition is likely to be improved by a removal to Liberia.

Will not the friends of Colonization take pains to furnish the free people of color in their immediate neighborhood with all the important information relative to Liberia that may be received from authentic sources, presenting the difficulties to be encountered, as well as the advantages to be gained, by the Colonist? The colored man who desires nothing more than to get a living, and is contented with his menial

condition, had better remain where he is. It is only the men who can appreciate the blessings of liberty, can feel the obligations which rest upon them to aid in the elevation of their race, can estimate the importance of placing their children where they can be trained up without feeling the depressing influences which surround them in this country—it is such men only that Liberia wants. Her prosperity requires men of good character, industrious habits, sober and exemplary, and who are desirous to educate their children, to aid in erecting and supporting churches, and in prosecuting various other plans of public improvement. A hundred such emigrants might soon have a flourishing settlement in Liberia. After one year's residence, they could raise from their farms, not only provisions enough to support their families, but might each plant one thousand coffee trees annually. And why should not the American colored man enjoy the profits of this business, from which the planters in Brazil and Cuba are realizing immense fortunes? The Liberia coffee tree bears more than double the quantity of those which grow in Cuba.

Dr. HALL, general agent of the Maryland Colonization Society, who has spent several years in Liberia, says, in the last number of the Maryland Colonization Journal:—

“We are rejoiced to learn that the coffee orchards are beginning to bear plentifully; this article must, for various reasons, become the staple of the country. Probably there is not in the world a species of the coffee tree equal to that indigenous to Liberia. We well recollect one tree, which, eight years since, was at least six inches in diameter, and produced about ten pounds yearly. It has since increased very much, and is now over twelve feet in height. The flavor of the berry is said, by first rate judges of coffee, (old West India masters,) to be equal to that of Mocha. It is large and plump, more like the Rio coffee in shape. The cultivation of coffee would be the most feasible of that of any other product of Liberia. The tree is, as far as we can judge, of very long life—certainly far exceeding that of the small West India coffee; (the latter is also indigenous to Liberia, but seldom cultivated.) It requires little culture, merely keeping down the rank weeds and underbrush. The Colonist of little capital will very soon be able to raise an orchard that will abundantly supply him with all foreign necessities and many luxuries. We trust soon to have this article in our markets. We should like much to see the sneerers at Colonization giving some ten or fifteen per cent. more for Liberia coffee than they can get the common article for; and this we shall see, too, in less than five years.”

Every vessel that arrives from the Colony brings new proofs of the fruitfulness of the soil and the enterprise of the people. The Hobart, which arrived in New York a few days since, brought samples of Liberia sugar, molasses, potatoes, cassada, oranges, lemons, limes, cotton, coffee, &c. The sugar, of which there were several barrels, is well grained and of a good quality, considering the entire want of experience in the manufacturers, neither of whom had ever seen a sugar mill in operation before.

Captain PARSONS, who returned in the Hobart, writes thus: “Governor BUCHANAN showed me, in his garden, a patch of potatoes, growing where, he assured me, he had taken three crops of corn since I was there in March, which will make four crops in a year from the same ground.”

Such is the fertility of the country open to the enterprise of our colored citizens, and to which the attention of many, possessed of means, influence, and intelligence, is now turned.

Some, we are informed, are desirous of forming a company for the purpose of emigrating to Liberia, and establishing a community by

themselves. In order to meet the views of such, the Executive Committee propose the following

CONDITIONS.

If a company of one hundred emigrants shall be formed by the first of September, who shall engage to be ready to embark by the first of October, either from the port of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, or Norfolk, they shall have their passage on the following terms :

Steerage passengers,	-	-	\$30 00	} Payable in advance.
Cabin passengers,	-	-	50 00	
Children under 12 years, and over 18 months old, half price.				

The passengers furnishing their own provisions.

If the company will take out their own minister, two good school teachers, and a physician, these four persons shall have free passage, and the Society will pay towards their support \$500 per year, for two years.

With a view of encouraging our free colored men to provide for their own emigration, the Executive Committee make the following alternative proposition :

If a company of one hundred respectable colored persons will organize and get up an expedition, charter their own vessel, furnish provisions for their voyage, and provide for their own support in Liberia, they shall, on arriving in the Colony, receive \$1,500 from the American Colonization Society, to be paid to such person as the company may authorize to receive it.

Each male emigrant of this company, over twenty-one years of age, shall have ten acres of land, and may purchase any additional quantity he desires, at fifty cents per acre, in cash.

The land for the settlement of this company will be laid out in a rich farming district, on the St. John's, where the country is high and rolling, and well watered.

If the company, or any of its members, will go out prepared to erect a saw-mill, the privilege will be given to select a site on any unsold lands in the Colony, and, on the mill being put into operation, they shall be entitled to a deed for one hundred and fifty acres of land.

If one hundred emigrants unite in one settlement, they will be organized immediately into a township, and be entitled to elect their own officers, and enjoy all the rights and privileges of the oldest settlements.

If the foregoing propositions should be accepted, arrangements for the expedition must be completed by the first of September next.

Applications made to the Colonization office, Washington, D. C., to any agent of the Society, to Rev. Dr. PROUDFIT, New York, or Rev. Mr. PINNEY, Philadelphia, will receive immediate attention.

We respectfully request editors of newspapers, friendly to Colonization, to give the foregoing an insertion ; and we trust that the friends of the cause throughout the United States will interest themselves in directing the attention of the colored people to this article.

In order to afford free colored men means of information in relation to the Colony, two hundred copies of the African Repository will be sent gratuitously to those who may first apply.

S. WILKESON, *Chair. Ex. Com. A. C. S.*

DISTRIBUTION OF PREMIUMS IN LIBERIA.

"Resolved, That the proposition of the Executive Committee for the distribution of premiums, for the encouragement of Agriculture and other purposes, be, and the same is hereby, adopted, and that the gross amount of moneys to be expended by said Committee in any year, within the Commonwealth of Liberia, shall not exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000,) and that the respective premiums be apportioned accordingly by said Committee."

In conformity with the aforesaid resolution of the Board of Directors, the following premiums have been ordered by the Executive Committee, to be offered by the Governor, for 1841, to-wit.

For the greatest number of coffee trees over five thousand, (5,000,) raised in any one year, and in the best condition, -	-	-	\$100 00
For the second best, of said number and condition, -	-	-	50 00
For the greatest number, as aforesaid, over five hundred, -	-	-	37 50
For the greatest number, as aforesaid, over two hundred and fifty, -	-	-	25 00
For the greatest number, as aforesaid, over one hundred, -	-	-	20 00
For the greatest quantity of good Indian corn, -	-	-	25 00
For the best acre of same, -	-	-	15 00
For the second best acre of same, -	-	-	10 00
For the third best acre of same, -	-	-	5 00
For the fourth best acre of same, -	-	-	2 00
For the best acre of potatoes, -	-	-	20 00
For the second best acre of potatoes, -	-	-	15 00
For the third best acre of potatoes, -	-	-	10 00
For the fourth best acre of potatoes, -	-	-	5 00
For the best acre of cassada, -	-	-	20 00
For the best half acre of the same, -	-	-	10 00
For the second best half acre of the same, -	-	-	7 00
For the third best half acre of the same, -	-	-	5 00
For the best plantation of orange, lime, and plantain trees, in good condition, and on the same farm, -	-	-	25 00
For the largest quantity of manufactured sugar, (the Governor to prescribe the quantity,) -	-	-	50 00
To the first ten families who shall subsist exclusively on the products of Africa, (each \$10,) -	-	-	100 00
For the best ten acres of good grass pasture, enclosed with a good fence or hedge, (\$5 per acre,) -	-	-	50 00
For the largest lot, and best conditioned hogs, not less than five, -	-	-	10 00
For the second best do. do. do. -	-	-	5 00
For the greatest number, and best conditioned sheep or goats, not less than six, -	-	-	10 00
For the second best do. do. do. -	-	-	5 00
For the greatest number of good fowls, not less than five dozen, -	-	-	5 00
For the second best, not less than two dozen, -	-	-	3 00
For the largest number of neat cattle, not less than five, -	-	-	25 00
For the second best do. do. do. -	-	-	15 00
For every twenty rods of lime or lemon hedge, in good condition, and planted not more than four inches apart, around farm lots, -	-	-	5 00

☞ No premiums to be awarded for crops raised on farm lots, around which hedges have not been planted, or substantial fences erected.